FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 246 *22 December 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. HQ Move Part of 'Limited War' Preparations [Podklyuchnikov in PRAVDA 15 Dec] AA 1
British Weekly Cited on U.S. Bases in UK AA 1
USSR Proposals, U.S. Sabotage of UN Arms Talks [Kolesnichenko, Tolkunov in PRAVDA 15 Dec] AA 2
Pugwash Meeting Adopts Statement on Nuclear Arms AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

TASS Official Interviewed on Afghanistan, Poland [Paris] CC 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: U.S. Threatening Peace in Asia CC 1
Kirkpatrick Criticism of UN Analyzed, Rejected CC 2
Lyutyy on 'Revolting' Attacks CC 2
Olin Commentary CC 2
PRAVDA Views U.S. Efforts To Block LOS Treaty [Melnikov, 20 Dec] CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shabayev Views U.S. 'New Military Strategy' A 1
RPP Reports Possible Reagan Visit to PRC A 1

CHINA

PRC Premier, Minister Begin Arab, African Tour B 1
Normalizing USSR-PRC Relations Viewed B 1
Adamov Commentary B 1
USSR Awaiting Response B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Okinawa Residents Protest U.S. Exercises C 1
DPRK Official Praises Soviet Scientists C 1
South Korean Dissident Transferred to Hospital C 2
Briefs: Tractor Group to Japan C 2

SOUTH ASIA

False Information on Indian Preemptive Strike D 1
Sivakov Comments on Pakistan's Nuclear Program D 1
U.S. to Blame for Continuing Afghan Problem [Kazanskiy] D 2
DRA Opens Consulate General in Tashkent D 3
USSR Official on Indian Oil, Steel Cooperation [AFP] D 4

EASTERN EUROPE

TRUD Views Polish Workers Movement's Anniversary F 1
[Rzhevskiy, 19 Dec]
ZHURNALIST Interviews TRYBUNA LUDU Deputy Editor F 2
Moscow Meeting Marks Romanian Anniversary 14 Dec F 3
[PRAVDA 15 Dec]
Bulgaria's Papazov on Use of Soviet Experience F 3
[PRAVDA 4 Dec]

WESTERN EUROPE

West German Reaction to Andropov Arms Proposal G 1
Emke, Government Spokesman G 1
DKP Leader Comments G 1
Greece's TA NEA Interviews Boris Ponomarev G 1
[Athens TA NEA 21 Dec]
USSR Ministers, French Executive Sign Contract G 4
Additional on Contract G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Military Presence in Gulf Region Viewed H 1
Egyptian Mideast Policy Still 'Contradictory' H 2
[Peresada in PRAVDA 15 Dec]
UN Resolution Condemns U.S.-Israeli 'Alliance' H 2
U.S. Votes Against Resolutions H 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Reportage on 21 Dec Kremlin Anniversary Session P 1
Television Report P 1
Andropov Speech (comparison) P 2
Chernenko Speech (comparison) P 4
Shcherbitskiy Address P 5
Romanov Address P 6
Kiselev Address P 7
Rashidov Address P 8
Kunayev Address P 9
Shevardnadze Address P 10
Grishkyavichus Speech P 11
DPRK's Yi Chong-ok P 12
Cuba's Raul Castro [Havana] P 13
Moscow on Castro Speech P 14
Reportage on 22 Dec Kremlin Anniversary Session P 15
Official's Arrival P 15
Latvian Party Chief P 16
Kirghiz Leader's Address P 17
Lao Leader's Address P 18
Mongolia's Tsedenbal P 18
Jaruzelski Address P 19
Ceausescu Speech P 19
CSSR's Husak P 20
SFRY's Kolisevski P 20
Babrak Karmal Speech P 21

Festive Session Ends, Adopts Message to World P 21
'Message of Peace' P 21
Andropov, Others Meet With Visiting Officials P 23
Andropov, Ceausescu P 23
Andropov, BCP's Zhivkov P 23
Andropov, CSSR's Husak P 23
Kuznetsov, SFRY Delegation P 24
Tikhonov, RCP's Dascalescu P 24
Meetings Held To Commemorate Jubilee P 24
Foreign Ministry Conference P 24
[IZVESTIYA 19 Dec]
Republics' Meetings P 24

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

11-Month Industrial Performance Figures S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51]
Briefs: Karakalpak Land Reclamation Work S 7

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Livestock Figures for January-November T 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51]
Briefs: Armenian Sugar Beet Production; Armenian Grape Production T 3

U.S. HQ MOVE PART OF 'LIMITED WAR' PREPARATIONS

PM211059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Mai Podklyuchnikov "Commentator's Column": "Behind Its Allies' Backs"]

[Text] The United States has again given its West European NATO allies serious cause for alarm. First the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN published information that U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger had decided to move his armed forces command headquarters from the West German city of Stuttgart to British territory. Realizing the foreign policy consequences of this announcement, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz hastened to issue a denial. However, U.S. military circles in the FRG thwarted this diplomatic move with soldierly frankness, confirming that the relocation of the headquarters "in the event of war" was indeed planned.

Meanwhile, important details attesting to the authenticity of the information received by THE GUARDIAN began to penetrate the thick hedge of renewed denials. The British newspaper THE TIMES reported that the U.S. Administration has already provided for the allocation of $13 million for the planned relocation of the headquarters. It is planned to begin construction of the new headquarters center on British soil next July.

The Pentagon's intention to remove the U.S. Armed Forces European command headquarters from West German territory says a lot. It contains an unambiguous indication that Washington is continuing to steer a course toward "limited" nuclear war. This decision, the West German newspaper MITTELBADISCHE PRESSE observes on the subject of THE GUARDIAN report, "threatens primarily the FRG, which is located in Central Europe."

Notes not only of alarm, but also of indignation, are being sounded in the FRG press that decisions of such fundamental importance are being taken across the ocean with no thought of consulting with those whom they directly concern. "Washington did not even inform the FRG Government of its intentions," the WIESBADENER KURIER writes bitterly. "It should not treat its ally like that."

The U.S. Administration, as is well known, has recently been unstinting in words about its adherence to peace. But its practical deeds are sharply at variance with its words. One after another Washington's decisions in the military field are becoming links in a tight chain of preparations for aggressive war -- whether it is a case of medium-range missiles in Europe, of the MX missiles, or of the production of neutron bombs and chemical weapons. The importance of the planned transfer of the U.S. headquarters from the FRG — from the "theater of military operations" -- is also fully revealed against this background. And from its allies Washington expects only a further increase in military expenditure and the submissive fulfillment of decisions taken across the ocean which entail considerable danger for themselves.

BRITISH WEEKLY CITED ON U.S. BASES IN UK

LD171754 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] London December 17 TASS -- The military base in High Wycombe, where, according to the admission of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, it is proposed to set up a so-called "reserve" headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, will also become a third centre in Britain for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles. This is reported by the British weekly the NEW STATESMAN.

The weekly says that a U.S. unit already uses High Wycombe, and its functions include control over guiding cruise missiles to targets, and of long-range bombers.

In the worlds of the NEW STATESMAN, these targets include "industrial targets in Warsaw Pact countries". Programming of the cruise missiles guidance systems, the NEW STATESMAN says, is done with direct participation of specialists in nuclear bombing from the centre of the U.S. Strategic Air Command in Omaha (Nebraska).

According to the NEW STATESMAN, the High Wycombe base will become yet another centre in the network of the U.S. military command in Europe on the British Isles. The network already includes the U.S. naval headquarters in Europe, the bomber headquarters in Upper Heyford, and the satellites communication centre of the U.S. command in Frofton. All these are under the Pentagon's total control, the weekly says.

The NEW STATESMAN recalls that back in 1980 the Western press learned details of a secret U.S. plan under the code-name of Plan 100-6, envisaging dealing a pre-emptive strike and invasion of Eastern Europe, including East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

USSR PROPOSALS, U.S. SABOTAGE OF UN ARMS TALKS

PM211335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Where the Dividing Line Runs"]

[Text] New York, December -- The 37th UN General Assembly session's First Committee has completed its work. The range of questions discussed by it includes those that are the most topical and vitally important for mankind such as security and disarmament problems. Both the general discussion within the committee's framework and the adoption of specific resolutions (many of which have already been approved in the last few days at plenary sessions of the General Assembly) have again convincingly shown that the overwhelming majority of states consider the prevention of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race to be the most important present day tasks.

The delegations' attention was centered on the Soviet proposals since it is they which represent a comprehensive program of struggle against the danger of war. By an overwhelming majority the committee and, subsequently, the General Assembly also, approved the resolution "On the Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests." In submitting the main provisions of the corresponding treaty for examination by the international community, the Soviet Union has proposed a broad and comprehensive approach to the solution of the problem in question. With the aim of creating favorable conditions for formulating and agreeing on a document, our country has proposed the establishment of a moratorium on nuclear detonations for the duration of the talks.

As the representatives of many countries stated during the discussion, the importance and urgency of banning all nuclear weapons tests is determined by the imperative need to reduce the threat of nuclear war and bar the way to the creation of more and more new nuclear weapons systems. "Following the historic commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons," Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski stated in an interview with your correspondents, "The Soviet Union has put forward a specific new initiative. We wholly and fully support this move which is aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and strengthening confidence among countries and peoples." "A total nuclear weapons test ban," Nigerian representative (G. Indzhevere) stated, "must be the first substantial step on the path to nuclear disarmament."

It is indicative that the Soviet proposal was supported both by many developing and by a number of Western states. The delegates of Mexcio, Ireland, Kenya, Sweden, Ecuador, Venezuela and other countries pointed to the urgent need to formulate and sign a treaty and to introduce a moratorium for the duration of the talks.

Note was also made of the timeliness of the Soviet Union's posing of the question of "increasing efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of the nuclear power industry." It is well known that even the short-term consequences of the destruction of just one nuclear power station can be compared with the radioactive contamination that would occur after the detonation of a 1 megaton nuclear bomb.

In this context representatives of Arab and African countries expresed grave concern at the development by Israel and South Africa of nuclear weapons and delivery systems which create a serious danger to peace. The resolution adopted is sharply critical of the Israeli Air Force attack on Iraq's installation for peaceful nuclear research.

The USSR and other socialist community countries also coauthorized the resolution "Nuclear Weapons In All Their Aspects" which was adopted by the international community. It states that the threat of nuclear holocaust is increased by the doctrine of the "limited" use of nuclear weapons and also the concept of "protracted" nuclear war which have been adopted in the United States.

Delegates from Brazil, Norway, Mexico and a number of other countries expressed satisfaction at the increased movement for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and at the world wide disarmament campaign. As for the USSR, it considers the waging of this campaign to be very useful and regards it as an important means of stepping up the actions of all peace-loving forces of the world.

During the discussion the opinion was occasionally expressed by the representatives of certain states that the responsibility for the arms race and for the lack of progress on the path toward ending it falls equally on "the two leading military states" and the "main military-political alliances." Framing the question in this way is contrary to reality and objectively impedes the search for ways to overcome the unfavorable development of the international situation.

The facts -- including the most recent facts -- show that it is the Washington administration which bears the responsibility for the present exacerbation of the international situation. It is the United States and NATO which have adopted a course toward fueling the arms race and creating increasingly sophisticated and destructive types and systems of nuclear weapons. According to the Pentagon's doctrine, the U.S. nuclear forces have been set the task of being capable of delivering a first strike and achieving military superiority.

At a time when the representatives of the world community in the First Committee have voted by an overwhelming majority to adopt a resolution calling for the rapid formulation of a total nuclear weapons test ban treaty, AP has reported that this year the United States has conducted the greatest number of nuclear tests than during the last 12 years at the Nevada desert testing range. Is that not evidence that the White House's plans are geared toward accelerating the creation of qualitatively new nuclear weapons systems? This is why official Washington has broken off the tripartite talks with the Soviet Union and Britain on concluding a total nuclear weapons test ban treaty and why the U.S. representative on the First Committee was one of the few delegates instructed to vote against the Soviet proposal.

The United States is also deliberately sabotaging the holding of talks on the formulation of an international treaty banning the deployment of all kinds of weapons in space.

As is well known, a resolution on this question was adopted on the USSR's initiative at the last General Assembly session. The reason for the White House's obstruction is revealed by reports on the Pentagon's new measures to implement the military-space program outlined by the Republican administration. In the next 5 years it is planned to increase appropriations for these purposes by 10 percent annually. In the current fiscal year $433 million will be spent on the creation of space stations with laser installations. For us, R. Henry, commander of the U.S. Air Force space group, reveals, space is primarily a theater of military operations.

The USSR has a completely different stance. Our proposal on specific ways of resolving the problem of a weapon-free comsos and, in particular, of galvanizing the work of the disarmament commitee in preparing an international agreement in this sphere received a lively response here. The Soviet Union has confirmed its readiness to resume the antisatellite system talks broken off through the United States' fault.

During the First Committee's work it was again clear that Washington is not striving for realistic steps aimed at curbing the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear holocaust. After all, it was no coincidence that the U.S. representatives were unable to advance even one concrete initiative. In an attempt to somehow justify their militarist course, Washington's representatives repeatedly resorted to the myth of the "Soviet military threat."

Thus, in striving to torpedo the resolution which calls for the banning of chemical weapons, U.S. diplomats made slanderous statements the aim of which was to attribute to the USSR the "use" of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea.

All that is a vile lie, the Soviet representative stated, needed solely to justify the U.S. decision to begin the large-scale production of new types of chemical weapons and to conceal unwillingness to conduct serious talks on banning them.

The discussion held within the framework of the 37th UN General Assembly session's First Committee clearly showed the conflict between the two lines existing in world politics. On the one hand there is the striving of the socialist community countries, many other states and all the peoples to remove the threat of nuclear war, to slow down the arms race and to achieve lasting security and mutual understanding among the peoples. On the other, there is the dangerous militarist course of official Washington and the NATO strategists which leads to the fueling of international tension and an increase in the risk of nuclear war.

As for the Soviet Union, its actions in the international arena are inspired and will continue to be inspired by a profound belief in the necessity and feasibility of freeing this and future generations from the calamities of war. It is this lofty aim that is met by the Soviet initiatives examined and approved by the First Committee.

PUGWASH MEETING ADOPTS STATEMENT ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD202000 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Geneva, December 20 TASS -- Participants in the 7th international Pugwash meeting in Geneva have expressed deep concern in connection with the threat of nuclear confrontation in Europe. The meeting adopted a statement stressing the urgent need for progress and positive results at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

39 prominent scientists, political, public and military figures from 16 countries took part in the work of the Pugwash meeting.

TASS OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN, POLAND

LD211636 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] There are 135 foreign delegations for the 60th anniversary in Moscow, including the Afghan leaders. Afghanistan is one cause of concern for the Kremlin, but changes could take place. Here is what Boris Tumanov, director of foreign relations at TASS news agency [title as heard], says. He explains to correspondent Jean-Pierre Quitard that the Soviet Union wants a political solution:

[Begin recording] [Tumanov] The Soviet Government has never lacked the desire for a political solution to this problem. I believe that now the ball is in the other court and it should be at least looked at and analyzed. We have never considered Afghanistan a child. It is a sovereign and independent state. What we have accomplished in Afghanistan we have done at the request of the Afghan (?state) Government. Then, I should say that any sincere and disinterested support for resolving this problem -- whether from the United Nations or from the participants themselves, for example -- would always be welcome insofar as this could politically solve the Afghan issue. [end recording]

Polish leader General Jaruzelski is in Moscow for the festivities. The Kremlin leaders are of course following very closely the situation in Poland but the atmosphere is one of optimism. Here again is Boris Tumanov of the TASS agency.

[Begin recording] [Tumanov] One has been optimistic from the beginning and also for the more distant future because, you see, we believe that the situation in Poland was not, if I may say so, inextricable, and I believe that General Jaruzelski provided the only and best solution to the situation prevailing in Poland. Without that, there would have been civil war, as everyone knows. Now, as for the case of Solidarity, until now it has been advised by certain Western radio stations. For example, in the latest issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA there was a report by its New York correspondent, Mr Manakov, who has obtained pamphlets sent to Poland with advice that I would describe as subversive, to say the least.

[Question] Will things improve in Poland?

[Answer] As long as Poland is not prevented from restoring order and stability, everything will go very well. [end recording]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: U.S. THREATENING PEACE IN ASIA

LD171154 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 17 OANA-TASS -- The essence of the intentions of the United States in Asia, like in Europe, is to prepare in advance bases for launching the first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. The areas turned into such bases are designed to serve as a target for a retaliatory strike and thus distract it from the USA. Such are the calculations based on adventurism, calculations that are equally cynical and criminal.

One cannot help seeing, the newspaper goes on to say, that such designs are a reflection of increased aggressiveness of the reaction of the USA to any changes in Asia, that do not fit into the scenario of events drawn up in Washington. Therefore means of intimidation are being prepared and methods of punitive operations are developed against the national liberation movement, which is described in the USA as "international terrorism." As the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on to write, the imperial ambitions with which the USA is obsessed, its attempts to give orders to other countries, explain why American diplomacy is trying to torpedo any positive initiatives aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Peace in Asia, the newspaper points out, can and must be preserved not by means of sabre rattling, but through dialogues and peaceful talks. This is the essence of the proposals of the socialist countries of Indochina addressed to the ASEAN states. The Soviet Union fully supports them. A real way to normalizing the situation in Southwest Asia is opened by the proposals of Afghanistan. The proposal of Mongolia on drafting and signing a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific are broadly commented on. All these proposals are the basis on which the edifice of lasting peace in Asia can be built, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes in conclusion.

KIRKPATRICK CRITICISM OF UN ANALYZED, REJECTED

Lyutyy on 'Revolting' Attacks

LD212150 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports: Bellicose Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who holds the post of U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, has again made revolting attacks on the United Nations, and grossly distorted the noble activities of that competent international organization. In an interview to the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT she went as far as saying that the United Nations does not allegedly "promote" consolidation of peace, but, on the contrary, only aggravates conflicts instead of striving to resolve them.

What "arguments" did that lady put forward to justify such a monstrous lie? If one is to believe Kirkpatrick, the world community, for instance, is guilty of aggravating the Arab-Israeli conflict and the conflict in the south of Africa. Mrs. Kirkpatrick seemingly absolutely forgotten [as received] the numerous steps which were undertaken by the United Nations in the striving to settle the conflict in the Middle East, to put an end to the criminal Israeli aggression against Arab states, to have their territorial integrity and sovereignty respected.

And what about numerous U.N. resolutions, demanding that the racist Pretoria regime should stop bandit armed ventures against neighbouring African countries. Does all that signify "ill-intentioned attempts" to complicate the situation in the world? If one is to speak of those who really heightens conflicts and kindles new seats of tension, this is, above all, the United States which practically fully blocks up all efforts of the world community aimed at attaining genuine settlement and peace in "the hot points" on the planet.

All which meets Washington's imperial ambitions, Kirkpatrick believes, "promotes" peace, while all which does not suit Washington -- "heightens conflicts". This is the logic of those who set the aim to recarve the world their own way and dictate to sovereign states how to shape their policy.

Olin Commentary

LD202330 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] The United States ambassador to the United Nations has voiced strong discontent with the efforts of the international community. Mrs Kirkpatrick claimed the United Nations has done more to damage world peace than to promote it. Our commentary has been prepared by Viktor Olin.

In an interview with the magazine: U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Mrs Kirkpatrick sharply criticized the United Nations for practically all its efforts, especially those to promote world peace and curb the arms race.

She said the value of the United States consists in its potentialities to uphold peace but, she added, this quality is yet to materialize. Judging by what Mrs Kirkpatrick said she, as a representative of a nation whose policy notably conditions international security, has been pressing to get the United Nations to fulfill its main tasks. But suppose we see whether the actions of Mrs Kirkpatrick speak louder than her words. The United Nations General Assembly, holding a session in New York, presents a remarkable opportunity for this. The General Assembly had much to say about the need of defusing flashpoints of war danger in what are known as hotspots. Why did the American delegation keep voting against measures on a Middle East settlement, including the resolutions for Israel to withdraw from the seized Arab lands and the Palestinian Arabs to exercise their rights to self-determination and a state of their own?

Why did the United States refuse to join in general condemnations of the crime of genocide, namely the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut's camps Sabra and Shatila? And why did the United States reject attempts to isolate the racist regime of apartheid in South Africa? Mrs Kirkpatrick is not answering these questions and she is not explaining why the U.S. delegation persists in its unwillingness to support any UN moves in favor of disarmament and less tension in the world. As a result, at the General Assembly the United States has time and again found itself in diplomatic isolation. This happened for one when a resolution was put to vote that called for urgently stopping and prohibiting nuclear arms tests. The same happened in a debate on documents in favor of immediately freezing nuclear arsenals.

The United States found itself isolated diplomatically on many similar occasions so there is no other explanation than an intent to remove all stumbling blocks for developing new strategic arms in the United States. Why is Mrs Kirkpatrick angry with the United Nations? Well, because she is nostalgic of the remote past when the United States believed it could dictate to the other nations.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. EFFORTS TO BLOCK LOS TREATY

LD200948 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- "The convention on the Law of the Sea is an integral, comprehensive international legal document regulating the basic activities of man in the world ocean, on the sea bed and the ocean floor and beneath them," Igor Melnikov writes in the PRAVDA today, commenting on the signing of that important international document by 119 states at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. "It took almost ten years to draft the convention," the commentary says. "The main characteristic feature of the document is that its provisions do not encroach on anyone's interests. An overwhelming majority of states welcomes the convention regarding it as a major instrument for promoting international cooperation, stronger peace and law and order on the seas."

"Only those who want to pursue an arbitrary policy of diktat on the seas of the world can oppose that document," Igor Melnikov writes. "This is precisely what official Washington has done, acting on instructions of U.S. monopolies which would like to plunder the riches of the sea-bed and the ocean floor of the world for their self-serving aims. But since the United States could not possibly bend the will of the delegates, its envoys flatly refused to sign the document and went to great lengths to pursuade its closest allies to make the same step or to knock together a separate 'mini-treaty' in circumvention of the international document. However, the feeling of realism and responsibility to mankind have gained the upper hand at the forum," Igor Melnikov writes.

SHABAYEV VIEWS U.S. 'NEW MILITARY STRATEGY'

LD211710 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 21 Dec 82

["The Pentagon's 'Devilish' Plans" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The Pentagon chief seems to be badly wanting to live up to his reputation of one of the most warlike "hawks". He describes with unmatched cynicism in his numerous speeches the war preparations conducted by the United States under its "new military strategy". Caspar Weinberger characterized its essence as a possiblility for the United States to wage any war in any region of "vital importance" to U.S. interests. So the secretary has now said in a WASHINGTON TIMES interview that the Rapid Deployment Force set up by the Pentagon is targeted primarily at the oilfields of the Near and Middle East and it is very likely (sic)[TASS notation as received] that it will be used there.

The Pentagon chief has backed this naked threat to sovereign countries of the region with the news that a network of military bases and air fields is being built there and that vast quantities of diverse war technology and ammunition are being stored. Caspar Weinberger confirmed that on January 1, 1983, a "Central Command" (Centcom), set up specially to direct the operations of the U.S. interventionist force, will begin to function. Its sphere of operations covers a vast area from Egypt to Pakistan and from Iran to Kenya, that is, the territories of 19 independent countries. The command will have at its disposal three divisions, three aircraft carrier task forces and 11 squardons of war planes, totalling just a little less than 250,000 officers and men.

This is not enough for the Pentagon, however, and it plans in addition to install in the Middle East a permanent headquarters of the Rapid Deployment Force, for which Mr Weinberger has already found a strategically most suitable site, the Ras Banas Air Force base in Egypt. Washington is prepared to cough up one billion dollars to modernise it.

The current administration, true to its imperial course, orders the U.S. Armed Forces, according to a NEW YORK TIMES report, to take positions in that area of need be without expecting the invitation of friendly governments. This order smacks strongly of the notorious period of flagrant colonial banditry. However, it follows from Weinberger's statements to the WASHINGTON TIMES that the U.S. appetite is not limited to the Near and Middle East: The U.S. police force can well be sent to other places, just as Britain sent its troops to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In other words, the plans of armed ventures hatched by Washington may apply to vertually any part of the world in which the U.S. may think its "interests" jeopardized.

The newspaper ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL has called these plans devilish intrigues. We can only add to this just appraisal that they, like many other steps of the incumbent U.S. Administration, are out of tune with the realities of our age.

RPP REPORTS POSSIBLE REAGAN VISIT TO PRC

LD212104 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The United States press reports with reference to officials that President Reagan may go on a visit to China some time next year or the year after. [sentence as heard] Reports say the position of the American Administration is that Mr Reagan will go on a visit, but not before a high-ranking Chinese delegation comes to the United States. It was announced earlier that the secretary of state, Mr Shultz, and the defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, plan trips to Beijing soon.

PRC PREMIER, MINISTER BEGIN ARAB, AFRICAN TOUR

LD201136 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing December 20 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, accompanied by Wu Xueqian, the PRC's minister for foreign affairs, has set out on a monthlong tour of a number of Arab and African countries.

NORMALIZING USSR-PRC RELATIONS VIEWED

Adamov Commentary

LD191236 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 19 Dec 82

[From the "Moscow Mailbag" program with Joe Adamov]

[Summary] A listener from Nova Scotia writes about the difference between socialism and communism in the context of the USSR, and also asks: "Is China a socialist country also? Is there a difference between the Soviet and Chinese socialism?"

My reply to this: "Well yes, China is of course a socialist country because it has all the characteristics of a socialist country. The means of production, that is its business, most of its economy is publicly owned. You cannot make money by hiring the labor of others and it has a planned economy. So you see all the attributes of socialism are there. As for the Chinese understanding of socialism, well I think that will take way too long to go into here."

The listener also says he thought that socialism was a way for the peoples to work together.

"It is and I think both the People's Republic of China and my country should work together and there should be a much greater degree of understanding. And I think relations should be normalized between the two countries because there is absolutely no obstacle in the way of getting along, normalizing relations and becoming friends again. And I think it would be absolutely safe to say that there are warm winds blowing in the direction of our relations. But I will say this, we never will use our relations with China against any third party or country. We have all along been saying that our doors are wide open if the People's Republic of China wants to improve relations with us, and let us hope these relations will improve in the future. This will be to benefit not only our two countries, but world peace too."

USSR Awaiting Response

OW180503 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 12 Dec 82

[(Sunichin) on history of normalization of Sino-Soviet relations]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, many of you may still remember that in the 1920's there were harmonious and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and China, where the democratic revolution was in progress under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen. With selfless assistance from the Soviet Union, the Chinese Nationalists overcame the blockade of the imperialists, established their National Revolutionary Army and successfully launched their northern expedition against the warlords. However, not long after the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique seized power in China.

This reactionary puppet of capitalist countries whipped up a vicious anti-Soviet current, slanderously alleging that the Soviet Union harbored ambitions to invade China. On this pretext, he broke diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1929.

In 1931, taking advantage of the shortsighted anti-Soviet policy which the Chinese leadership pursued and which resulted in China's estrangement with neighboring countries, the Japanese militarists invaded China. After occupying the entire northeastern part of China, Japan established the puppet Manchuko.

The Soviet Union has always regarded itself as the natural ally of the Chinese people in their anti-imperialist struggle. The Soviet Government believed that the best way to restore justice and strengthen peace and stability in Asia was cooperation among the people of the Soviet Union, China and other Asian countries to frustrate the adventurist scheme of the Japanese militarists. Proceeding from the common fundamental interests of the two countries, the Soviet Union persisted in striving for the normalization of relations between the two countries. The Chinese people of all social strata also favored the restoration of good neighborly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union for the sake of mutual benefit. Under pressure from the public and knowing that it was futile to wait for aid from the West, the Chinese ruling clique was compelled to restore diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in December 1932.

Carrying out its obligation as an ally, the Soviet Union joined the war against the Japanese militarists in 1945, smashed their striking force, the million-strong Kuantung Army, and liberated northeast China. The Chinese people warmly greeted the Soviet liberators.

Close and friendly ties were established among the people of the two countries after the founding of the People's Republic of China. In accordance with bilateral agreements, the Soviet Union assisted China in speedily restoring its war-disrupted economy, overcoming the trade and economic blockade of Western countries and prefulfilling China's first 5-year Economic Development Plan.

It is regrettable that the friendly relations between the two countries were later damaged, through no fault of the Soviet Union. It has on many occasions put forward many peace proposals aimed at normalizing bilateral relations. At the same time, the Soviet side has always taken into consideration the common interests of the peoples of the two countries and the positive experience of Sino-Soviet cooperation in the early days after the founding of the PRC. Sincerity on the part of both sides, mutual respect for legitimate interests and mutual concern for the cause of socialist peace will enable us to find appropriate solutions to matters on which no mutual trust and understanding have yet been demonstrated and reached because of various reasons. Not long ago, Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that "this also concerns our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China." In his speeches made at Tashkent and Baku, Brezhnev expounded some ideas and proposed that it is necessary to strengthen reasoning and overcome prejudice and inertia. This illustrates the conviction and foresight of our entire party. Therefore, we attach great importance to the Chinese side's response to his proposal.

OKINAWA RESIDENTS PROTEST U.S. EXERCISES

LD190718 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 19 TASS -- Despite protests by the local population, field firing exercises were held in the area of a busy highway in Okinawa island by units of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed there.

Those were already this year's eighth exercises held by the Americans with the use of combat means in direct proximity to populated localities and transport communications.

The residents of the nearby villages who firmly come out against the dangerous exercises of the U.S. military held a demonstration of protest in the area of the firing range. Six hundred policemen were called in to disperse the demonstration.

DPRK OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET SCIENTISTS

SK190207 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] As has already been reported, a commemorative meeting of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was held in Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. Scholars from the fraternal socialist countries, including the DPRK, attended the meeting.

In an interview with a reporter of Radio Moscow, Comrade (Kim Myong-chun), head of the DPRK delegation of scholars and (?alternate) member of the DPRK Academy of Sciences, said:

[Begin recording] Authorized by the DPRK Academy of Sciences, I attended the meeting of the Soviet Academy of Sciences celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, joining the Soviet scientists in their celebration.

The 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union is a significant event in the lives of the Soviet people and I think it plays a great role in developing Soviet science and technology to the foremost position of the world level.

Under the correct leadership of [word indistinct], the Soviet people have defended the revolutionary gains during the past 60 years, crushing the maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad of aggression and undermining. And by positively implementing the Leninist [word indistinct] programs for socialist construction, they have successfully achieved the historic cause of socialist industrialization and collectivized agriculture.

The Soviet people and scientists achieved a great victory in the Great Fatherland War against fascist Germany's armed invasion, rehabilitated their ravage national economy through independent and creative struggle and efforts, and turned their country into the industrialized, powerful socialist country of today.

During our visit to your country, we witnessed the Soviet people and scientists carrying out the 11th 5-Year Plan and we are very pleased at what they have achieved.

The Korean people and scientists are very pleased at all these successes achieved by the fraternal Soviet people and scientists for socialist construction and scientific development, and warmly congratulate them.

Today, our people and scientists, under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, are staging a vigorous struggle to generate the speed of the 1980's in socialist construction, upholding the decisions made at the 6th KWP Congress, and are making every effort possible to hasten an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Allow me to use this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people and scientists for supporting the cause of our people's struggle for national reunification.

The traditional friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples has been established and developed through the common struggle against imperialism and for socialism.

The Korean people and scientists, who value the cooperative relations with the Soviet Academy of Sciences will, as in the past, make efforts to unendingly develop friendly relations, in conformity with the cooperative spirit on scientific cooperation between the two academies of sciences of the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

In conclusion, I truly hope the Soviet Academy of Sciences and all scientists will register many great successes in the struggle against imperialism and for national prosperity and for the preservation of world peace and, in particular, in the struggle to implement the decisions of the CPSU congress, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Andropov. [end recording]

SOUTH KOREAN DISSIDENT TRANSFERRED TO HOSPITAL

SK170200 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, a South Korean dissident leader serving a 20-year prison term, has been transferred to a prison hospital. He is suffering from articular rheumatism and other diseases as a result of prolonged time in prison. Kim Tae-chung received a death sentence following the mass uprising in many South Korean cities against the Chon Tu-hwan government in 1980. Under the pressure of international public opinion, the death sentence for Kim Tae-chung was commuted to life imprisonment.

BRIEFS

TRACTOR GROUP TO JAPAN -- Moscow November 27 TASS -- a delegation of Soviet tractor manufacturers, led by Deputy Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Vasiliy Myshokov, are to go to Japan to discuss questions of scientific-technical cooperation which is steadily developing between specialists of both countries. The two sides will discuss in detail with the Komatsu company the results of cooperation and plans for the future in the sphere of manufacture of industrial tractors. In the current five year period the production of such high-capacity tractors is to grow in the USSR. The Soviet delegation will stay in Japan. Apart from Komatsu the Soviet delegation planned to have meetings with other companies, with which business links are maintained, and also with new companies which show interest in establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with Soviet organisations. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 27 Nov 82 LD]

FALSE INFORMATION ON INDIAN PREEMPTIVE STRIKE

LD202208 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi December 20 TASS -- An official Indian spokesman has denied today the slanderous allegation published by THE WASHINGTON POST that India was going to bomb raid Pakistan's nuclear projects. Addressing the media here, the spokesman characterised the news report as utmost invention. India and Pakistan, he said, are currently holding talks on the full-scale normalization of relations between the two countries.

Earlier India's ambassador to the United States, Kocheril Narayanan, also protested over the publication of this malicious falsehood by THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reporting on the statement of India's official spokesman, the PTI news agency points out that the anti-Indian canard has appeared in the U.S. press not without the CIA's assistance. It is the U.S. spy agency, which is known to have long been specializing in cooking up misinformation and slandering other countries, that fed to THE WASHINGTON POST the falsehood about India's aggressive intentions with regard to Pakistan.

It is indicative that these slanderous allegations have appeared in THE WASHINGTON POST shortly after the completion of the visit of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to Washington. In the course of the visit the sides discussed the strengthening of the military-strategic alliance between Pakistan and the United States, and also supplies of up-to-date U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers to Islamabad. Leaking false information about India to the press, the CIA would like to justify in this way the massive supplies of up-to-date combat technology to Pakistan as well as the U.S. aggressive intrigues in that area.

SIVAKOV COMMENTS ON PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD210010 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Commentary by news analyst Viktor Sivakov]

[Excerpts] Shortly before and during the recent visit to the United States by President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, the press noted two interconnected issues above all. First, the supply to Pakistan of 40 latest F-16 fighter bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, and, second, the issue of where Pakistan intends to get nuclear bombs for these planes. In his interview to the American press, President Zia insisted that his country was not developing and was not getting ready to develop an atom bomb. In the opinion of the NEWSWEEK magazine, the Washington leaders [words indistinct], President Zia took this declaration at face value, for which there are good enough reasons. The stake is too big. In exchange for a military-economic deal worth $3.2 billion, Washington is pressing Pakistan into granting it military bases. It also demands that Islamabad should take a more active part in the undeclared war against Afghanistan and that it should join the Pentagon's war preparations in Southwest Asia.

To back his assurances about the peaceful nature of Pakistan's nuclear program, President Zia often mentions his country's energy problems. Indeed, a master plan for the development of a nuclear power industry has been drawn up in Pakistan. According to an estimate of the (?authors) of a survey published in Delhi about the Islamic bomb of Pakistan, to build the projects under the program, including nuclear power plants, it will take roughly $18 billion. If one compares the figures against Pakistan's annual budget, which makes up about one-third of the figure, it is easy to agree with the authors of the Delhi survey who believe that the program estimates are unrealistic.

They draw (?their) conclusion, therefore, that in its nuclear policy, Islamabad proceeds not from economic interests. Hence the skeptical attitude to Islamabad's plans to get another nuclear reactor. It can be seen from the press that the nuclear reactor already in operation in Karachi yields raw material for making plutonium.

Naturally, Washington is too aware of the facts that show the coming entrance of Pakistan into the nuclear club. To justify military cooperation with Islambaad, American officials often try to assure the public that if Pakistan is denied deliveries of conventional arms it may want to develop the Islamic nuclear bomb.

Today, Islamabad is expanding its nuclear program intended for the development of nuclear weapons. The issue now is to increase American loans for Pakistani purchases of conventional weapons. Apparently Washington is rather favorable to the wishes of Islamabad. In any case, a conflict over the absence of a total kit of electronic equipment on the F-16's supplied to Pakistan was instantly settled and the claims of Islamabad were met. Viewing Islamabad as a friendly government, Washington is supplying it with the latest defensive weapons, including nuclear delivery vehicles. It is (?playing it up) to the nuclear ambitions of the Pakistani general who totally ignores the interests of security of nations on the Indian subcontinent.

U.S. TO BLAME FOR CONTINUING AFGHAN PROBLEM

LD201154 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The United States' Congress is continuing a provocative campaign to support bandits in their actions against the lawful government of Afghanistan. Last Tuesday the Senate Foreign Relations Committee suggested building up help to counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. Here is comment by Vladimir Kazanskiy. This is what he writes:

For almost 5 years there has lasted the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The responsibility is first of all with the United States' leaders, who support the anti-government actions in Afghanistan. The administration in Washington doesn't want to admit that the social revolution in Afghanistan in April 1978 was the sovereign will of a nation. The democratic forces that came to power decided to upgrade the country from medieval backwardness to the level of modern civilization and give the people happiness and prosperity. How can the leaders of the United States not understand this? As it often happens, as it happened in the United States itself during the American Revolution, far from all welcome revolutionary changes at once. [as heard]

In Afghanistan as soon as there were actions against the new government, they immediately attracted the support of the United States. In neighboring Pakistan, special training centers were formed. The military instructors, mostly from the United States, trained the bandits and gave them weapons and ammunition. Later the terrorists were sent into Afghanistan. They carried out acts of sabotage and killed civilians who supported the new government.

The provocative activities are continuing with the United States supporting and (?handling) them. At first you may remember the American authorities energetically denied their participation in the crimes against Afghanistan. But then President Reagan himself spoke for supporting the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Thus he confirmed United States' interference in the affairs of a sovereign country.

Much has come to light. Last February for once Georgetown University Professor Hammond and a former staffer of the National Security Council Robert Hunter said that through Pakistan and with its permission, the United States was supplying arms and ammunition to the counterrevolutionaries. Both were speaking at a seminar on Afghanistan and both were referring to contacts in the United States' Department of State. In July 1981 the American magazine NEW REPUBLIC spelt out the ins and outs of aid to the counterrevolutionaries. The magazine said that by that time, the United States had already earmarked more than $130 million for this purpose. And the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat was known as telling the NBC TV network that the United States began its secret operation back in 1979, before the Soviet Union introduced a limited contingent into Afghanistan at the request of the government of that country in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and fully in keeping with the United Nations Charter. President as-Sadat said that weapons were delivered to Afghan terrorists at the request of the United States, that they were brought by American planes and that the United States did all the paying.

America keeps doing the same even though actions of this kind violate the basic norms of international law. The discussions Pakistani leader Ziaul Haq held in Washington show that President Reagan has turned a deaf ear to the possibility of settling the situation around Afghanistan. The Reagan administration has been straining the situation on the pretext of the so-called Afghan problem. This is a dangerous policy. The tension around Afghanistan that United States' leaders have whipped up themselves is now used to step up United States' military presence in the Persian Gulf and south-west Asia, to expand the network of bases and bridgeheads for what is known as the Rapid Deployment Force, to dictate to the countries of the region and at the same time to jeopardize the security of the Soviet Union on its southern borders. The United States is to blame that the Afghan problem has yet to be settled. It is to blame for having lost touch with reality, for continuing its support of bandits and for virtually waging the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan.

DRA OPENS CONSULATE GENERAL IN TASHKENT

GF201406 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The DRA Consulate General was opened in Tashkent today. Distinguished public figures and the Afghan students studying in the republic's capital marked this event. During a ceremonial meeting at the consulate, DRA Foreign Affairs Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and Uzbek SSR Foreign Minister [name indistinct] with great [word indistinct] spoke about the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA. The opening of a DRA Consulate General in Tashkent is considered an important event in favor of the movement of the Afghan and Soviet peoples.

The ceremony was attended by the members and candidate members of Uzbekistan's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

On the occasion of the opening of the consulate, the DRA consul general in Tashkent Mohammad [name indistinct] held breakfast in honor of [words indistinct].

USSR OFFICIAL ON INDIAN OIL, STEEL COOPERATION

OW190147 Hong Kong AFP in English 1735 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, Dec. 18 (AFP) -- A senior Soviet official here today forecast a further dose of major Soviet cooperation with India in various industrial sectors, including oil and steel.

V.I. Litvinenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, arrived here at the head of a delegation for talks with Indian leaders.

His visit, Mr Litvinenko said, was mainly connected with the implementation of agreements reached during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Soviet tour on bilateral economic cooperation.

He said their discussions here would cover new projects as well as cooperation in the current construction of a steel plant in the state sector at the southeastern naval town of Visakhapatnam.

There would be substantial cooperation in oil industry in repairing of idle wells as well as in schemes for steping up output in newly developed oil fields, he added.

Later, the visiting delegation had preliminary discussions with Steel Ministry officials on further cooperation in the field.

Official sources said the Soviet side offered to build a new steel plant at the Crissa port town of Paradeep on the southeastern coast. The discussions would be resumed, the sources added.

TRUD VIEWS POLISH WORKERS MOVEMENT'S ANNIVERSARY

PM210813 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Dec 82 p 3

[V. Rzhevskiy article: "Memorable Pages; on the 100th Anniversary of the Polish Workers Movement"]

[Text] Warsaw, Moscow -- Measures to mark the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement are currently underway in Poland. Scientific symposium, ceremonial meetings and meetings between veterans and young people are being timed to coincide with the portentous date. Numerous archive documents, photographs, newspapers and magazines and relics of the past describing the glorious traditions of the Polish working class' revolutionary struggle are on display exhibitions, the most central of which is that mounted in Warsaw's Museum of the History of the Polish Workers Movement. Another exhibition has been mounted in one of the Warsaw Citadel's pavilions. Its exhibits take visitors back to the distant days when the storm of the coming revolution was gathering and when, under the direct influence of the Bolshevik Party heeded by V.I. Lenin, the internationalist trend in the Polish workers movement emerged and became battle-seasoned.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin followed closely the Polish revolutionaries' struggle and, holding the Polish working class' steadfastness and readiness to continue their class battles in high regard, repeatedly helped them with valuable advice. Looking back on their history, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: every generation of the Polish people will remember forever that the birth of socialist Poland is inseparably linked with the great Lenin's teachings and cause.

The exhibition gives prominence to the "Proletariat" party, which united workers and socialist groups. The founding of "Proletariat" in 1882, marked the entry into the political arena of a new political force -- the Polish working class. The historical service rendered by this party, which was headed by L. Warynski, is that the world view of its founders and members was formed in accordance with the principles of Marxist ideology. The fighters of "Great Proletariat," as the party was also called, furnished immortal examples of revolutionary selflessness and self-sacrifice. Four of them -- L. Bardowski, S. Kunicki, M. Ossowski, and I. Pietrusinski -- were hanged by the Citadel walls and dozens of others were condemned to penal servitude....

The "Proletariat" Party did not last long but the baton of revolution passed from the hands of L. Warynski and his comrades to those of F. Dzierzynski, M. Kasprzak, S. Okrzeja, J. Marchlweski, A. Warski and K. Swierczewski.... Around 40,000 champions of the workers' cause passed through the Citadel's torture chambers.

But nothing could break the true internationalist patriots. Even when shackled they continued to engage in revolutionary work. Unknown to the jailers, the pamphlet "Prisoner's Voice" was published from inside the Citadel, in one of whose cells the famous revolutionary song of the Polish and Russian proletariat -- the "Warszawianka" -- was born. The lyrics were written by W. Swiecicki. The words of the "Warszawianka" were translated into Russian by H.M. Kryzanowski in 1897.

F.E. Dzierzynski languished in the torture chambers of the Warsaw Citadel. In one document, a copy of which is held by the museum, the police authorities refer to Dzierzynski as "the leader of a Polish revolutionary organization founded in 1900 which has been propagandizing an international socialist program among Polish workers and trying to unite all Russia's workers in one general alliance and with the help of a revolution to topple supreme power and reorganize the country along socialist lines."

Dozens of the museum's documents, photographs and relics reflect the militant alliance of Polish and Russian revolutionaries in the common struggle against czarism, capitalists and landowners and against social and national oppression.

The Citadel has been crowded, inside and out, this fall. Red carnations have brightened up the sombre stones. Schoolchildren, young people and workers have been coming here to honor the memory of the heroes of the past and to pay their respects to those who left their mark in the annals of the Polish workers movement.

Insulting the memory of the heroes of the first class struggles, the enemies of People's Poland and counterrevolutionaries are trying despite all the facts to persuade the people that the internationalist traditions of the workers movement were introduced into Poland from abroad. A number of newspapers and information sheets published by the so-called trade union association "Solidarity" were full of insinuations on this subject. Its extremist leadership rejected the idea that socialism has any national roots in Poland, reacted angrily to the party press's principled statements, and preached nationalism and chauvinism.

Although the nature of the real aims of "Solidarity's" leaders is still not grasped by everyone in Poland and items in the press on this subject are still frequently received guardedly and badly, the number of people reflecting on the direction in which they were being pushed and on the sinister plans which were to have been implemented using them is increasing daily.

The Polish Sejm recently adopted a law on the creation of new trade unions. The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU stressed that the revitalized trade unions must have an explicit class nature and be a stable element of socialist democracy and truly representative of workers and all working people in its composition. The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI pointed out that the revitalized trade unions must turn to their finest traditions and discard all subsequent perversions. A repetition of past mistakes can be effectively prevented if the party and trade unions make constant use of Marxist-Leninist teachings, which makes it possible not only to objectively assess reality but also to change and transform it in the interests of the working people.

Questions relating to ideological and political education are now a most urgent item on the agenda. Educating people in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, calls for a creative command of the vast historical experience of the workers movement, whose heir is the PZPR. None of that legacy must be demeaned and ignored, especially everything which has become the basis of the achievements and successes of the Polish working class and has determined its historic mission.

Polish press items indicate that among the PZPR aktiv and veterans the conviction prevails that particular attention must be paid in the party's ideological education work to studying the revolutionary past and the behests of the founding fathers of the Polish workers movement. The central idea concerns the need to increase the working class' staunchness and cohesion and to foster in it the spirit of proletarian internationalism in order to promptly sweep aside every attempt by imperialism and reaction to "erode" the working class' class consciousness and to eradicate the consumerist attitude to socialism.

The museum in Warsaw's Citadel has been assigned an important role in this party work.

ZHURNALIST INTERVIEWS TRYBUNA LUDU DEPUTY EDITOR

LD132056 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- "The forms, methods and tactics of propagandists-saboteurs change depending on a situation, but their strategic goal remains the same: to undermine the socialist system and to tear Poland away from the socialist community," stated Jerzy Kraszewski, deputy editor-in-chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, in an interview published in the December issue of the Soviet magazine ZHURNALIST.

Having recalled that shortly after the events in the Polish People's Republic in summer 1980 the "Free Europe" radio station admitted: "Without the aid of Western radio stations there would have been neither KOR [Workers Self-Defense Committee] nor Walesa, or 'Solidarity'," Kraszewski emphasized: "It appears that this is not only bragging. The radio station in practice counted on those people who were to serve as the bearer of counterrevolution in Poland."

With the formation of "Solidarity", the Polish journalist pointed out, Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish became almost its official propagandists. For example, the Free Europe broadcasts a special program which is fully devoted to "Solidarity", publicises its activity and transmits reports from meetings and conferences. Simultaneously the program compilers cast aspersions on the PUWP, on the Government of the republic and on the entire socialist system.

"The volume of broadcasts by all radio stations beaming at Poland sharply grew almost immediately after martial law was introduced in December 1981," the interview says further. "At present seven Western radio stations beaming at Poland broadcast almost 40 hours a day. 'Free Europe' broadcasts twenty hours. The Voice of America increased broadcasting time from two and a half to seven hours and the BBC from three to four hours. French radio resumed Polish-language broadcasts. The contents of the programs are being coordinated and propaganda methods are being standardised. In principle all Western stations have adopted the aggressive tone of 'Free Europe'."

"Direct instructions for the counterrevolutionary underground are broadcast," Kraszewski emphasized. "This is how it was in spring when 'Solidarity' men tried to bring confused young people into the streets. Western radio stations named assembly points of demonstrators and the routes of the planned 'marches'."

Having pointed out that the "psychological warfare" against the Polish People's Republic is a "component of imperialism's global strategy directed against the socialist community", Jerzy Kraszewski concludes: "The anti-socialist forces have been able to launch their activities only with support from the outside."

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY 14 DEC

PM211005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of the public held in Moscow 14 December was devoted to the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of Romania as a people's republic. The speakers noted that under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close cooperation with the fraternal countries the Romanian people have achieved great successes in socialist building. (I. Myelchoyu), Romanian charge d'affaires and interim in the USSR, stressed that socialist Romania attaches special importance to friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union.

BULGARIA'S PAPAZOV ON USE OF SOVIET EXPERIENCE

PM211045 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 December, Second Edition, publishes on page 4 a 1,800-word article by Nacho Papazov, chairman of Bulgaria's All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, under the heading "In Lavish Measure: Leading Soviet Experience in Bulgaria." Papazov notes the role of Soviet experience in Bulgaria's development gives examples of the benefits of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in various spheres of industry and notes the Bulgarian people's pride in their "exemplary alliance and indestructible friendship with the land of Lenin."

WEST GERMAN REACTIONS TO ANDROPOV ARMS PROPOSALS

Emke, Government Spokesman

LD211952 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn December 21 TASS -- Horst Emke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party faction in the Bundestag, said in a comment on the new Soviet disarmament proposals today:

"The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov advanced these proposals at a very important moment for the continuation of negotiations on arms control and thereby at a crucial moment for the destinies of mankind. The proposals deserve close examination".

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is determined to study very thoroughly the new proposals by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov in the field of nuclear arms limitation in Europe", a spokesman of the FRG Government told a news conference today. He added that the Federal Government would undertake efforts for its partners in the alliance to take an equally serious approach to the Soviet proposals.

DKP Leader Comments

LD212156 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- The 60th anniversay of the formation of the USSR, the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov confirm again that the Soviet Union does not only support the people's struggle for national liberation, but also works for the consolidation of peace, for genuine disarmament, said Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP] at a press conference in Moscow. He said he regarded the CPSU CC general secretary's speech as an action of tremendous importance in support of friendship among nations.

He pointed out that the USSR's concrete proposals for stronger peace, as well as rejection by the Soviet Union of various speculations about its weakness, should be studied attentively in Washington and the other capitals of NATO countries. He said he expected that. The West should realize that the Soviet Union cannot be spoken to from the position of strength or be blackmailed.

When asked about the effects of the stationing of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, Herbert Mies said that, if the missiles were stationed contrary to the national interests and will of the peoples, the political climate and realities in Europe would be different. This act would invoke tremendous indignation from the European public and would lead to further intensification of the peace movement. The German Communist Party chairman stressed that this movement must grow wider and deeper and that all its efforts should be concentrated on preventing the stationing of American Pershing and cruise missiles in the territory of Western Europe. It is particularly important because it is in 1983 that the American Administration is planning to start the deployment of those weapons in West European countries.

GREECE'S TA NEA INTERVIEWS BORIS PONOMAREV

NC221018 Athens TA NEA in Greek 21 Dec 82 p 11

["Exclusive interview" granted to TA NEA by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee, in Athens, date not given.]

[Text] Question -- The CPSU supports that, despite existing ideological differences in the positions of communists and socialists, the party is for unity of action on basic world problems, such as the struggle for peace. Have such efforts produced results?

Answer -- The line for dialogue with the Socialist and Social-Democratic Parties was laid down by the resolutions of the 24th and 26th CPSU Congresses. Under today's restless and, in addition, dangerous international situation the main responsibility for the unification of people of good will under the struggle against the danger of war belongs to the political forces which are situated closer to the working masses. It is understood that the Communists are among these forces. The Socialists and the Social-Democrats are also among these forces.

The CPSU starts from the premise that modern social-democracy, carrying considerable political weight, could do much in the defense of the vital interests of the peoples and, most of all, for the preservation and strengthening of peace, for the cleansing of the international situation.

The CPSU appreciates the fact that the Socialist International and many parties belonging to it are taking part in the struggle against the threat of war. The conference of the Socialist International on disarmament, which was held in Helsinki, did play a positive role in its time.

We can establish that the main positions of the Socialist International on questions related to peace and the struggle to stop the armaments race, which were presented in various documents in recent years, in many instances are close to our own positions. This creates the basis for joint work.

I can say there are useful contacts between the CPSU and the advisory committee of the Socialist International on disarmament. Our party, for which the struggle against the threat of war and the armaments race is the most important duty, is prepared to cooperate with the Socialist International and with the Socialist Parties for the purpose of preventing a nuclear calamity. A clear statement was made on this during the last plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in November of 1982.

Question -- How does the Soviet Government view the position of the Greek Government on the armaments race and on East-West relations?

Answer -- We know that the Government of Greece is fighting against the theory of the first nuclear strike and against the armaments race among other things in Europe; that it fights for the defense of detente and peaceful coexistence, with practical initiatives aimed at strengthening international security. In our country the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] Government's evaluation, describing the Soviet Union's decision to stop installing medium range missiles in the European part of the USSR as "a very positive step," was received with great satisfaction.

Greek relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are, as a whole, developing positively. We cannot but laud this fact. Any attempt to further expand relations in this direction will meet with understanding and support from us.

Question -- The international press notes an improvement in USSR-Chinese relations. Do you think there are realistic prospects in this sector and is it possible to expect a solution to the existing differences between the two sides?

Answer -- The CPSU and the Soviet state desire an improvement of relations with the People's Republic of China.

Every response toward this end from the Chinese side is met with great satisfaction by us. The Soviet side is convinced that with good will on both sides, both respecting the legal rights of the other, the joint efforts toward the interests of peace and socialism will find correct solutions even where it was impossible to find them before.

Question -- What are the prospects for a solution to the Afghan and the Polish problems which, as they appear, belong to the category of the more urgent problems of today?

Answer -- First of all I must state that these are in no way urgent problems as you describe them. The most urgent problems are: Putting an end to the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms; banning nuclear weapons and nuclear tests; and solving all the unsettled problems through negotiations. In reference to the Afghan problem our position was presented repeatedly and it is well known. The Soviet Union is seeking no benefit for itself in Afghanistan and will withdraw its limited military contingent, which is in the country, at the Afghan Government's request. If this is to be done, then intervention from the outside against Afghanistan must cease.

The Soviet Union supports a political solution to the problems which exist in relation to this, and it is for this reason that it favors restoration of political contacts in Geneva, between Pakistan and Afghanistan with United Nations help.

In reference to Poland, we start form the premise that Poland is an independent state able to solve all its problems by itself. Developments speak of this with sufficient clarity. In taking this position the Soviet Union, naturally, rejects with emphasis this crude intervention in Polish domestic affairs undertaken by the U.S. and certain other NATO states.

Question -- How does the USSR view the possibility of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans under the light of the proposal made by the Greek Government, and what prospects are there for this issue?

Answer -- The Soviet Union supports all existing plans for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and in other areas of our planet, including the Balkans. We consider that creation of such a zone will be a contribution to the general cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Question -- How does the USSR view the problems of Greek-Turkish differences in the Aegean area?

Answer -- We believe that there are no differences between states which cannot possibly be solved through peaceful means, through negotiations on the basis of respect for the principles and rules of international law. This is also valid in respect to the problem which exists between Greece and Turkey in the area of the Aegean Sea.

Question -- Does the USSR consider that there are true prospects for the solution of the Cyprus issue? Does the Soviet Union bleieve there is need for some new initiative from it in respect to this problem?

Answer -- The Soviet Union believes that the Cyprus issue can and must be solved. This is required by the interests of Cyprus itself, of its population and of all the states of the area and by the interests of the security of the peoples of our continent.

It is imperative to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, the rights and interests of both communities and the status of Cyprus as a demilitarized and nonaligned state.

The Soviet Union believes that obstacles along this course are being created by aggressive Western powers which would like to see Cyprus as their own forward base in their struggle against the forces of national and social liberation in the east Mediterranean.

Question -- Since you are attending the KKE [Communist Party of Greece] congress, what could you say about its role and prospects in the future?

Answer -- Many very old and close ties connect my party with the KKE. We believe that the heroic history of the KKE and its current actions prove its faith in the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, its firmness and dedication to the defense of the interests of the working class and the working people of Greece in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism; and also guarantee the Communists a strengthening of their positions and open up many prospects for the future.

Question -- How do you view the further development of Greek-Soviet relations in the political, economic and cultural sectors?

Answer -- As I have already stated the Soviet Union, without a doubt -- fights for a further fruitful development of relations with Greece in all directions. Much has already been done toward this end. The prospects for our continued cooperation will be examined during the imminent visit to Greece by Soviet Premier Tikhonov.

USSR MINISTERS, FRENCH EXECUTIVE SIGN CONTRACT

LD212204 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and USSR Minister of the Gas Industry Vasiliy Dinkov received today president of the French firm Technip Jacques Celerier. They held a conversation on matters of the widening of business cooperation. Present at the conversation were French Ambassador in the USSR Claude Arnaud and USSR Ambassador in France Stephan Chervonenko.

A major contract was signed on the same day between the all-union foreign trade association Mashinoimport and the firm Technip. It envisages the delivery to the Soviet Union of equipment for purification and processing of natural gas at the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit.

Additional on Contract

LD212202 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- Business ties between the USSR and Frence are widening in the sphere of extraction and processing of natural gas. A fresh confirmation of this has been the signing today in Moscow of a major contract between the Soviet foreign trade association Mashinoimport and the French firm Technip for the delivery to the USSR before the end of 1985 of complete equipment for an enterprise for purification and processing of high-sulphur gas. This enterprise is planned to be built in the area of the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit.

The firm Technip has been maintaining business ties with the Soviet Union for over ten years now. It delivered large consignments of industrial equipment for a number of oil extracting enterprises and gas-processing complexes in Siberia and other districts of the Soviet Union.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN GULF REGION REVIEWED

GF211354 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear Listeners: Lately there has been much talk in the United States with regard to increasing the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area and it is being advocated that this presence is needed in view of the continued war between Iran and Iraq.

In light of a report that has been released by the so-called National Security Council under the stewardship of (George Karlaf), the most prominent of President Reagan's advisers, it has been said that the continuation of war between Iran and Iraq jeopardizes the vital interests of the United States. Based on this report, the United States has drawn official conclusions and believes that the sooner there is an increase in the military power of the United States in the Persian Gulf the better it will be, otherwise it is possible that the war between Iran and Iraq, according to the United States, could soon encompass the whole of the Persian Gulf.

They pay no attention in Washington to the official statements of the Iranian Foreign Ministry: that is, the Islamic Republic of Iran adheres to the implementation of the convention of the [word indistinct] and undertakes to secure the transportation of oil in the Persian Gulf and the Straits of Hormuz.

Behind this smokescreen of propaganda U.S. monopolies and the military organizations of the United States seek to carry out the Pentagon's plans for increasing U.S. military power in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and also in Turkey and Pakistan. They also want to cover up, through this propaganda, the U.S. imperialist plans for the region.

For more than 3 years, that is, even before the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war, some 30 U.S. naval craft have been coming and going in the Persian Gulf and in seas around it. The Americans also have begun working on expanding and modernizing the naval facilities at (?Hawaii) and Diego Garcia. From these bases the U.S. personnel are engaged in spying (?plots) against Iran and other countries around the shores of the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. military organizations have several times staged naval and air force maneuvers codenamed Bright Star. In these maneuvers not only the soldiers of the puppet regimes in west Asia like Oman have taken part, but British forces have also taken part in them. At the beginning of December maneuvers codenamed Jade Tiger were held. In these maneuvers, the Rapid Deployment Force took part as well as the Enterprise and airplanes with the capability of being armed with nuclear weapons.

The Pentagon, in view of its war plans for the Persian Gulf also wants to deploy U.S. forces in it. For this purpose U.S. has also practiced nonstop flights of planes from the United States to the Near and Middle East. Also a memorandum of (?force transfer) has been signed between the United States and Turkey according to which the U.S. Armed Forces have acquired the right to store war materiel around the area near the Iran-Iraq war for immediate use in case the Iran-Iraq war takes a turn for the worse.

The United States is also making use of Pakistan's territory which is a neighbor of Iran. For this purpose during the next 5 years the United States will spend $3.2 billion. During the current year the United States will provide $1.5 billion to Pakistan. The Pentagon pays special attention to Pakistan's Gowardar port which is so near Iran.

The United States wants to station its Rapid Deployment Force at this port. Facilities have also been planned for the use of this force in Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

Recently President Reagan announced the establishment of a central command for the Middle East which would cover an area from Egypt to Pakistan, including Iran and the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon spokesman revealed that one major objective of this central command would be the protection of vital U.S. interests in the oil-producing region.

The United States has also intensified its military activity in Southwest Asia and is sidestepping proposals for bringing peace to the Persian Gulf region, is holding back on participating in a peace conference on the Indian Ocean, is trying to extend the scope of NATO into the Middle East and is trying to ignore Soviet proposals for limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean.

The U.S. policy of increasing its military activity in the area poses a danger to all the states in this region. In view of the U.S. military plans for the area, the unity of all the peace-loving countries of the world for opposing it is very essential. Another conclusion that we can draw is that the United States should not be allowed to take advantage of internecine conflicts in the Near and Middle East. The only way to achive this objective is to find amicable settlement of disputes in the region and not opt for the war solution to the current differences among the states of this region.

EGYPTIAN MIDEAST POLICY STILL 'CONTRADICTORY'

PM211017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Peresada: "Contradictory Approach"]

[Text] Cairo, 14 Dec -- Egyptian President H. Mubarak has embarked on a tour of a number of West European countries.

Observers believe that this is one more step in the activation of Egypt's foreign policy contacts being undertaken by Mubarak on the eve of his forthcoming U.S. visit. These steps include Mubarak's recent visits to Yugoslavia and India and French President F. Mitterrand's stay in Cairo. In Belgrade and Delhi Mubarak noted Egypt's adherence to the principles of nonalignment. The Franco-Egyptian talks reflected Cairo's desire for the West European countries to play a more active role in the Near East. In the opinion of observers, this attests to Egypt's intention to steer a more balanced foreign policy course than in the past.

At the same time Egypt's approach to the main problem of the region -- the problem of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict -- is still of a contradictory nature. On the one hand it is recognized that lasting peace in the Near East can be established only on condition that the Palestinian question is resolved, and on the basis of the Palestinians' self-determination. However, at the same time Cairo supports the Reagan plan which, as is well known, rules out the possibility of creating an independent Palestinian state.

UN RESOLUTION CONDEMNS U.S.-ISRAELI 'ALLIANCE'

LD202140 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 20 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly strongly condemned the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel.

The assembly approved today a resolution which emphasizes that the agreements on strategic cooperation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1982, would encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and would have adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and would threaten the security of the region".

The resolution was approved by a recorded vote of 113 in favor to 17 against and 15 abstentions.

The United States and Israel voted against the resolution.

The resolution rejects all partial agreements and separate treaties in so far as they violate the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area.

The assembly calls upon all states "to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic and financial aid, as well as human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people".

The resolution condemns Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations. The principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditonal and total withdrawal of Israel from all these occupied territories.

U.S. Votes Against Resolutions

LD170808 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 17 TASS -- At a plenary meeting of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the U.S. delegation voted against a majority of important resolutions on the Middle East. The United States has again exposed itself as an overt and cynical assister of the Israeli aggressors and as a malicious opponent of the constructive search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

The participants in the meeting by a majority of votes approved a resolution which points out, in particular, that Israel's decision to establish its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constitutes an act of aggression which violates the U.N. Charter and the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly. The document says that Israel stubbornly refuses to comply with the U.N. Security Council's numerous resolutions on the Middle East problem.

The resolution says that Israel's behaviour and actions indicate in all certitude that it is not a peaceful U.N. member state and that it does not fulfill its obligations under the provisions of the U.N. Charter.

REPORTAGE ON 21 DEC KREMLIN ANNIVERSARY SESSION

Television Report

OW211500 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0756 GMT on 21 December begins carrying a live relay of the joint solemn meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The seal of the USSR is shown as the announcer says, "This is Moscow showing and speaking. The cameras of central television and the microphones of all-union radio are located in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses." The backdrop of the meeting's presidium is shown, at the center of which is a large white bust of Lenin with an unfurled Soviet flag behind it flanked by the flags of the 15 union republics. People are shown moving into the presidium and then the audience in the hall is shown.

At 0757 GMT an announcer describes the decorations in the hall while the audience is shown. After a shot of the backdrop of the presidium, close shots of people in the hall are shown. Shalayev is then shown sitting in the front row of the presidium. At 0758 GMT the people in the hall can be seen standing and applauding as an announcer says: "Attention. The joint solemn meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR is beginning."

The presidium is shown and Andropov is seen waling behind the red-backed chairs in the front row of the presidium to his seat, followed by Tikhonov, Cherneko, Grishin, Gromyko, Pelshe, Ustinov, Romanov, Gorbachev, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Aliyev, Ponomarev and Solomentsev. Andropov looks down and to the left as he walks, whereas Tikhonov, Chernenko and others acknowledge the applause of officials in the presidium to their right with nods and gestures.

The people in the hall are seen applauding as the announcer says that the "solemn meeting is being opened by Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." As the presidium is shown Chernenko can be seen standing in the presidium behind the central microphones with Andropov sitting to his right and Tikhonov to his left.

Chernenko begins his 7-minute opening speech at 0800 GMT. In the second row behind Andropov, from left to right, are Kuznetsov, Solomentsev and Dolgikh. Behind Tikhonov sits Demichev. Behind Solomentsev, Demirchan can be seen using an earphone. Shevardnadze can be seen sitting next to Dolgikh with Demichev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Ryzhkov on his left. Grishin can be seen on Andropov's right while Pelshe, Ustinov, Romanov, Aliyev and Ruben can be seen on Tikhonov's left. In the fourth row behind Shevardnadze sit Yepishev, Ogarkov, Kulikov and Sokolov, while in the fifth row at the rear of the right side of the presidium sit Tolubko, Petrov, Koldunov, Kutakhov and Gorshkov.

Gromyko, Gorbachev, Shcherbitskiy and Kunayev can be seen sitting on Grishin's right. Kuznetsov, Kiselev, Rashidov and Ponomarev can be seen sitting to the right of Solomentsev in the second row.

Chernenko is shown looking down at his speech, which he then picks up, as he continues to read it. Andropov and Tikhonov are then seen with Shevardnadze behind them. The seat to Andropov's immediate right is shown not occupied. Officials at the right of the presidium are seen, with Sizov and Arkhipov sitting to the left of Ryzhkov while Kostandov can be seen behind Arkhipov with Dymshits on his right. Academician Aleksandrov can be seen in the front of the presidium between two unidentified officials.

Foreign guests at the solemn meeting are shown in the second row including, from left to right, Babrak Karmal, two unidentified leaders, Tsedenbal, Ceausescu, Zhivkov, Kadar, Husak, Honecker, Jaruselski, and Le Duan. Two unidentified officials, Tereshkova, Shitikov, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Gorbachev and Gromyko are shown in the front row.

At 0808 GMT, Chernenko announces the meeting open. Following the Soviet state anthem, during which the hall and the presidium stand, Chernenko gives the floor to Andropov.

As Andropov leaves his seat to walk to the rostrum in front of the presidium, everyone in the hall is shown standing and applauding. Andropov begins his 63-minute speech at 0809 GMT. During his speech, Andropov occasionally drinks from a glass.

More foreign guests in the presidium are shown: Koivisto with Yi Chong-ok, an unidentified official, Karmal, Kaysone Phomvihan, Raul Castro, Tsedenbal and Ceausescu to his left. Behind Jaruzelski in the fourth row is Cosmonaut Savitskaya; behind Ponomarev sits Grishkyavichus; behind Kiselev sits Usubaliyev.

At 0819 GMT, as Andropov continues his speech, the leadership in the presidium is shown. Sitting in the front row from left to right are two unidentified officials, Tereshkova, Shitikov, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Grishin; then there are two vacant seats, after which are Chernenko, Tikhonov, Pelshe, Ustinov, Romanov, Aliyev, Ruben, an unidentified official, Academician Aleksandrov, an unidentified official, Shalayev, and another unidentified official at the extreme right of the front row.

The Soviet leadership group shown in the second row includes from left to right: Ponomarev (behind Gromyko), Rashidov, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Dolgikh, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Ryzhkov.

At 0900 GMT, during Andropov's remarks on the arms issue, a group of uniformed generals in the audience are shown applauding. One of them smiles and appears to express approval to his neighbor. The presidium is shown during this portion of Andropov's speech.

At 0912 GMT Andropov concludes his speech. The audience rises and applauds. Andropov is then shown walking back to his seat. Andropov and other leaders in the presidium are seen standing and applauding. Andropov gestures and takes his seat while those around him remain standing. All in the presidium then sit with the exception of Chernenko, who announces a 30-minute break in the meeting. People in the foreground can be seen rising. The relay from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses ends at 0913 GMT.

Andropov Speech

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0809 GMT on 21 December broadcasts live the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses at the meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. It has been compared to the TASS English version published on pages P 1-11 in the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

Page P 1, paragraph 6, reads: ...the contrary. Oppression of nationalities.... (deleting "national")

Same page, paragraph 7, reads: ... the abolition of oppression of nationalities. Marx said.... (rewording)

Same page, last paragraph, lines 2 and 3 read: ...economic, social foreign-policy, defense tasks compelled the need.... (substituting "tasks" for "problems")

Page P 2, paragraph 3, line 3, reads: ...experience in settling the nationalities problem in a state.... (rewording)

Page P 3, paragraph 3, lines 1 and 2 read: ...the basis of progressive trends and an intensive.... (changing "traditions" to "trends")

Page P 4, paragraph 4, line 3 reads: together but to fuse [silyaniye] them...." (supplying vernacular)

Same page, paragraph 7, lines 3 and 4 read: ...regional specialization and coordination [kooperatsiya], and of the.... (changing "cooperation" to "coordination"; supplying vernacular)

Same paragraph, line 5 reads: ...course. But it has become urgent and its fulfillment.... (changing "is on the agenda" to "has become urgent")

Page P 5, the Russian version omits the sentence "Here too, however, we are still not using all the available potentialities by far."

Same page, paragraph 4, last two lines read: ...the way we transform our towns and influence living.... (changing "rural and urban areas" to "our towns")

Same page, last paragraph, line 1 reads: Representation of working people in party and.... (adding phrase "of working people")

Page P 6, paragraph 4, first two lines read: ...education, as in all ideological work, we are.... (omitting "our" and "and mass political")

Same page, paragraph 7, last line reads: ...all our party, by all our people. (changing "Soviet" to "our")

Same page, paragraph 8, line 5 reads: ...the establishment of a regime of political equality.... (adding "of a regime")

Same page, last paragraph, line 2 reads: ...began to take shape and improve. These relations are.... (adding "and improve")

Page P 7, paragraph 2, line 4 reads: ...made up the new socialist system started.... (changing "world" to "new")

Same page, same paragraph, lines 4 and 5 read: ...ways from different points of departure -- both in terms of their level of domestic development and.... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 4, line 2 reads: ...and that the socialist states community is a.... (adding "states")

Same page, same paragraph, lines 5 and 6 read: ...areas of our interaction in the cause of socialist construction. By joint efforts we are finding increasingly successful ways of combining the common interests of the.... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 5, lines 4 and 5, the Russian version omits the phrase "of fighting together for durable peace and detente,"

Same page, paragraph 8, lines 2 and 3 read: ...equality of peoples facilitate their advance.... (changing "nations" to "peoples")

Page P 8, first paragraph, lines 2 and 3 read: ...forced to rebuff the onslaught of an aggressor or are.... (adding "the onslaught of an aggressor")

Same page, paragraph 7, lines 3 and 4 read: ...of nuclear war. They are trying to instill [vnushit] in people, to accustom.... (rewording; supplying vernacular)

Same page, paragraph 9, lines 3 and 4 read: the vital ...the vital interests of all peoples. That is why.... (changing "nations" to "peoples")

Page P 9, paragraph 3, lines 3 and 4 read: ...number of strategic weapons carriers [nositeli oruzhiya]. We also proposed.... (changing "delivery vehicles" to "weapons carriers"; supplying vernacular)

Same paragraph, line 5 reads: ...number of nuclear charges [zaryad] would be substantially.... (changing "warheads" to "charges"; supplying vernacular)

Same page, paragraph 4, lines 4 and 5 read: ...larger mutual reduction of the quantity of such weapons, which.... (adding "the quantity of")

Same page, paragraph 5, first line reads: ...buildup are obviously insolvent [nesostoyatelnyy]. The allegation.... (changing "irrelevant" to "insolvent"; adding vernacular)

Page P 10, paragraph 5, lines 1 and 2 read: ...threatening the European peoples, and, for that matter, the peoples of the whole.... (changing "nations" to "peoples")

Same page, paragraph 6, line 3 reads: ...targets in Europe. But this initiative has come up.... (changing "proposal" to "initiative")

Same page, paragraph 7, lines 6 and 7 read: ...in Europe is to be maintained and even increased. Does anyone think.... (rewording)

Same paragraph, last two lines read: ....Washington would like to block an agreement in order -- by referring to the failure of talks -- to station its missiles on European soil one way or another. (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 8, line 7 reads: ...be a real zero option as.... (changing "really honest" to "real")

Page P 11, first paragraph, line 1 reads: We call on our partners to reach [poyti na] the clear and fair accord, to take this.... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 2, lines 1 and 2 read: ...cooperation among all peoples of the world.... (changing "nations" to "peoples")

Same paragraph, line 3 reads: ...the affairs of others. The Soviet.... (changing "other countries" to "others")

Same page, paragraph 6, lines 1 and 2 read: ...the millions of production front-rankers who have.... (adding "production")

Chernenko Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 December in its First Edition publishes on page 1 Konstantin Chernenko's 21 December to the joint CPSU, Supreme Soviet session under the headline "Speech by K.U. Chernenko." The PRAVDA version has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published on pages p 12-13 in the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

Page P 12, last paragraph, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...also of the new frontiers in the building... (substituting "frontiers" for "advances")

Page P 13, paragraph 7, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...colonialism. In this historic struggle, comrades, we.... (substituting "historic" for "heroic")

Shcherbitskiy Address

LD211632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! Esteemed guests! Summing up the experience of the first years of Soviet power, Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed: We are justified in being proud, and we are proud, that the happiness of beginning construction of the Soviet state and thus of beginning a new epoch in world history falls to us. The great Lenin, the party of the Bolsheviks, set a complex and noble task: To create a truly fraternal union of peoples, and to organize their life together on the basis of cooperation and friendship. This task has been successfully resolved; this great aim has been achieved. [applause]

The gigantic work of the party in creating and strengthening the USSR, and the world historic victories of the Soviet people, is described in the report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which they are described in an impressive and profound way, strongly and convincingly. In its jubilee year, our great motherland, the USSR, stands before the whole world as a society full of vital energy and optimism. [applause]

The Ukrainian people, as is known, were among the first to support Lenin's idea of creating a unified allied [soyuznyy] state. In the fraternal family of free republics it has multiplied its strengths, it has fully demonstrated its labor enthusiasm and talent, and it has created a highly developed economy, an advanced science, and a bright, multifaceted culture. On this path, as always and in everything, the Ukrainian people have felt and feel the reliable shoulder and invariable support of their Russian brother and of all the peoples of our socialist fatherland. [applause]

The republic's party committees are directing organizational and political work toward fulfillment of the responsible tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, in businesslike fashion and critically appraising what has been done. The 3-million strong detachment of Communists, and the entire people of Soviet Ukraine see their lofty patriotic and internationalist duty in further strengthening our country's economic and defense might, and in making a worthy contribution to the prosperity of our beloved motherland. [applause]

At the time of this remarkable jubilee, the people of the Ukraine are turning their thoughts and feelings again and again to our cherished Communist Party, to its militant headquarters, the Central Committee, and solemnly declare their total support for its domestic and foreign policy. Unanimously approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held in November this year and the provisions and conclusions, which have the nature of a program, set out in the speech by Comrade Andropov, the Communists and all working people of the republic are daily reaffirming by their selfless labor their boundless devotion to the cause of our Communist Party. [applause]

Comrades! When creating our unbreakable union, Vladimir Ilich Lenin called on Communists of Russia and Ukraine to show the working people of the whole world an example of truly solid alliance of workers and peasants of different nations. This behest from our teacher and leader [vozhd] has been implemented. The great feeling of being a united family is, for us, the most profound and sacred feeling. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, the people of the Ukraine will make every effort to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Long live our great multinational motherland, the USSR. [applause]

Romanov Address

LD211634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! In the portentious days of the triumph of the idea of friendship, unity and fraternity of the vast Soviet family, we see with particular force the grand results of the path which has been covered over 6 decades. These results, which were convincingly disclosed in the report of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, are the practical embodiment of the inspired Leninist dream that the workers are opposing the old world -- the world of national oppression and isolation -- with a new world of the unity of the working people of all nations. [applause]

The cradle of Great October -- the city of Lenin -- is a small part of this new world of great fraternity, the name of which is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause]

True to the revolutionary combat and labor traditions of the Russian proletariat, generations of Leningraders, in their creative everyday lives and severe trials, have always been with the country, and have gone together with it along the roads of struggle and victories. Educated by the party, they have, in response to its appeal, contributed their energy to the country's industrialization and revolutionary renewal of the countryside. They have shown an example of Bolshevik attitude to labor, as one of the most important spheres of human activity. In the presidium of our gathering is a member of the CPSU since 1915, a delegate of the First All-Union Congress of the Soviets -- Vasiliy Petrovich Vinogradov. [applause]

He was the first director of the Metallicheskiy Zavod, known throughout the country, where the first two Soviet turbines were built in the 1920's, one of which provided energy for Okulovka, near Novgorod, and the other of which gave light to a remote Georgian village on the banks of a tributary of the Kura. How many such threads stretch from the past to the present day. The strength of, and feeling of being in a united family have helped us at all stages to build power stations and mines, to bring life-giving water to the desert, to bring into operation industrial giants, to raise science and culture -- that family whose monolithic cohesion has withstood the test of time, and which with sweat and blood has passed the examination of its durability. [applause]

Fate has not given us easy roads. We have sometimes not had enough of the most elementary things for life and work; there have been insufficient specialists and machinery. But we have, and have always had, something which is immeasurably greater -- the party's faith in the strength of the people, the people's faith in the party, the mind, honor and conscience of our era.

Many modern trends in radio technology, electronics, instrument building and chemistry, the biochemical industry, are developing at an accelerated rate. Fundamental research is under way in the fields of physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, medicine, in mastering space, the world's oceans and in other important fields. The efforts of party organizations, labor collectives, in introducing the achievements of scientific and technological progress, in deepening concentration and specialization, reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises, enables us to successfully fulfill the tasks set, to step up the output of an ever more polished product. The main thing is to secure the total growth of industrial production by raising labor productivity. [applause]

In all these successes there is a great contribution from the working people of all the union republics, and from our hearts we thank them for their help, for the strong hand of a friend, for the reliable shoulder of a comrade. [applause]

Principally important in significance are the tenets contained in the report by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary on the need to improve the deployment of productive forces, regional specialization and coordination, the economic links network. Resolution of these tasks by central and local bodies as prescribed by the state will enable powerful, additional reserves to be brought into use for the growth of the economy and, in the final analysis, will enable the contribution of each republic, kray, and oblast to the national cuase to be multiplied. [applause]

The Leningrad party organization and all Leningraders, supporting the arguments and conclusions of the report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, are doing everything possible to fulfill the historic decision of our Leninist party. [applause]

Kiselev Address

LD211636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, at 21 December festive meeting in Moscow to mark the foundation of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! For 6 decades the flag of our great and wonderful motherland has been flying victoriously -- the flag of the USSR. In this voluntary fraternal union of ours is our power and pride. In it is the inseparable togetherness of the happy fortunes of socialist nations. In it is the trust and bright hope of the entire progressive mankind. [applause]

This was forcefully and emphatically stated in the report by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The main points and conclusions of this report have great theoretical, political and practical significance. Each one of us felt deeply in our souls the moving words about the heroic history and prominent achievements of the Soviet homeland, about the daring creators of the new life, the Leninist party and the glorious Soviet people. [applause]

The days of nationwide celebration refresh our memory and bring to life the successive phases of the unique 60-year journey of the USSR which has been crowned by the construction of a developed socialist society. This heroic deed embodying the revolutionary selflessness, the military and labor prowess of the party and the people, of many generations of Soviet people, of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR -- this deed will not fade over the centuries to come. [applause]

The enemies of socialism have more than once tried to destroy and weaken the October-born country of the Soviets, through crusades and economic blockades, through hot and cold wars. But in vain! Nobody could ever shake the united and might Soviet Union created by the will of the peoples. The achievements of the republics and all which we are justly proud of have been molded from the united effort of the working people from Belorussia and from the whole country. The headlong ascent of all Soviet people to eminent socioeconomic and spiritual progress represents the Leninist nationalities policy in action. When we are together we can deal with everything. As the wise popular saying goes, There is only one truth about friendship: Its beauty lies in its strength. [applause]

Always and in everything, in years of harsh trials and in years of peaceful construction, we have invariably felt the all-round assistance and support of our faithful and reliable friends and brothers, the peoples of our multinational Soviet fatherland, and primarily of the Great Russian people. [applause]

On this solemn day it is a pleasure and a joy for me to fulfill the heartfelt mandate of the Belorussian people, to express its profound gratitude to its elder brother, the Great Russian people who are the right-flank in the building of communism, to say THANK YOU VERY MUCH [capitalized words spoken in Belorussian] to all fraternal peoples of the country. [applause]

Dear friends, please accept warm congratulations on the glorious holiday, and wishes for fresh great achievements in the name of our beloved motherland. [applause]

Rashidov Address

LD211638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The Kremlin Palace of Congresses, witness to world historic events, is the gathering place today for representatives of all national and nationalities of our boundless motherland. We are joyfully and solemnly celebrating the 60th anniversary of formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a union which, according to the behests of Lenin, we have built upon the fullest trust, on clear awareness of fraternal unity, and on completely voluntary agreement. [applause]

The historic feat of the Soviet people, of its tried and tested leader, and of the party of the Communists was described in all its majesty, broadly and in wide scope in the clear report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Our primary tasks and the prospects for further advance are clearly defined, with Leninist boldness, with revolutionary scope and depth, in the report. Like all Soviet people, the working people of Uzbekistan will do all they can in order that the plans of the party should be implemented. There is firm foundation for this confidence. Thanks to the constant concern of the party and government and the generous assistance of all Soviet people, headed by our elder brother, the Great Russian people, Uzbekistan has, in the years of Soviet power, achieved a swift takeoff from feudalism to the heights of social progress.

The republic's industry today produces a little over 400 times as much as in 1922. This includes tractors and cotton combines, excavators and electronic instruments, textile machinery and nonferrous metals, powerful aircraft and strong cables. Cotton farming is developing in a stable fashion. For the 3d year in a row, Uzbekistan has provided the state with 6 million tons of white gold. [applause]

In its greetings to all working people of the republic, the CPSU Central Committee called this a remarkable labor victory.

Sixty years ago, workers of the Krasnaya Presnya works gave their patronage to Bukhara. Among other equipment, at that time they brought a 2-horsepower pump, with a letter giving the instruction: for raising water for irrigation. Today all of the Bukhara oasis, the Karshi Steppe, and all regions of Uzbekistan have switched to mechanical irrigation. This scale has been made possible by the gigantic development of Soviet power engineering and electrical technology; but we remember that the first step on this path was marked out by the fraternal gift from the Moscow workers. [applause] So, thank you, revolutionary Krasnaya Presnya! Thank you for even then turning our gaze to the future. Thank you, dear Moscow! [applause]

Very shortly afterward when construction of a textile combine began in Tashkent and when the first collective farms appeared in our valleys, the people of Ivanovo sent us a whole family of weavers, while Putilov workers took over patronage for the Fergana Valley and sent the first tractor there. Now we have a large textile industry. There are hundreds of thousands of tractors in the fields in the republic. Tashkent tractor works is in operation but our first weaving spindle was set in motion by the people of Ivanovo and our first furrow was dug by Leningrad Putilov workers.

With all its soul the Uzbek people say today: We bow low to you people of Ivanovo; thank you workers of Putilov and of Kirov; thank you heroic Leningrad; thank you dear homeland. [applause]

Tashkent, reborn after the earthquake, the star of the east burns brightly as a man-made symbol of the Leninist friendship of the peoples. It is not by chance that its avenues, squares, streets and palaces and the subway have been given the name of friendship of the peoples and that many districts have been given the name of friendship of the peoples and that many districts have been given the names of the union republics and of the major towns of the country.

Thank you, emissaries of Russia and the Ukraine, of Belorussia and Kazakhstan, of Georgia and Azerbaijan, of Lithuania and Moldavia, of Latvia and Kirghizia of Tajikistan and Armenia, of Turkmenia and Estonia. The grateful Uzbek people will always remember your fraternal feat. [applause]

Together we are building BAM, assimilating the Nonchernozem Zone, laying intercontinental oil and gas pipelines, taking space by storm and are implementing the Food Program and transforming our wonderful Soviet soil. [applause]

Kunayev Address

LD211810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! The working people of Kazakhstan are meeting the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with a feeling of indissoluble spiritual closeness and blood affinity with the entire Soviet people. This anniversary will be entered in golden letters in the annals of our state by the grateful memory of the entire progressive mankind. [applause]

In his exceptionally expansive [emkiy] and purposeful report, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a profound general statement on the historic experience of the party and the country. The report reflects with full dialectic completeness on the home front [tyl] of the victorious ideas of proletarian socialist internationalism and true social justice. It shows convincingly the organizing role of the party and its Leninist Central Committee whose fruitful activity was wisely directed for many years by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

In this speech.... [applause] In this speech of a program nature, which will no doubt evoke enormous international response, there is a clear demarcation of the large-scale tasks on the most pertinent issues of socioeconomic development, of the nationalities policy, of the international situation and the preservation of peace in the whole world. All people of good will are particularly glad that it once again proves most convincingly that Lenin's glorious cause is in strong and reliable hands. [applause]

This greatness in the deeds of the party, in the entire Soviet people and in all our republics is alive and will live for ever. [applause]

There is no doubt that the thoughts expressed today by Yuriy Vladimirovich, thoughts remarkable in their Bolshevist high principles and in their frankness and directness, will resound with new force in the hearts of the people of Kazakhstan and of all Soviet people who are unanimous in their support for the party's internal and foreign policy and in their passionate desire to work even harder for the good of the country and the entire socialist community. [applause]

We are proud that the Kazakh people, like any other people in our Soviet country, owes its economic renaissance and spiritual uplift to the Soviet order and to the party's Leninist nationalities policy, tried and tested (?in the storming of a new world by) its wise architect. Kazakhstan has come rapidly along the Leninist course and that of Great October from feudal medievalism to the heights of socialist civilization. [applause]

Among the historic changes on the ancient Kazakh soil, especially memorable for us is the Virgin Land epic. The Virgin Lands, on whose expanses in the past even the smoke of a shepherd's fire was a rarity, have [changed] the face of the Kazakh land beyond recognition, and have been turned into one of the biggest grain and animal husbandry bases in the country. In their daily life Communists and working people of Kazakhstan pose in all their acuteness and practically resolve questions connected with [word indistinct] of the plan and labor discipline, with the work of transport and other spheres of the economy and culture, as the party requires; they strive by their deeds to further the increase in the economic, defense and spiritual potential of the country, and the strengthening of the friendship between peoples, that most invaluable of our grains, comrades. [applause]

The Kazakh people voluntarily connected its future for all time with the Great Russian people 250 years ago. In our republic there are respresentatives of more than (?17) ethnic groups. Our collectives are multinational and multilingual. But we all (?get on remarkably) and understand each other very well, for we live under one sun that does not set, the sun of Leninist friendship of peoples; we speak in one language ofthe internationalists, the language of Lenin, and we work together for Communism [applause] We are all gratefully aware that the source of what we have achieved is the constant concern of the party and is helpful to all Soviet people, primarily our faithful friend and elder brother, the Great Russian people. [applause]

Dear comrades, please accept our sacred and inviolable oath of fidelity to the native party and to the fraternal alliance of peoples, to which Kazakhstan owes all that makes it rich and glorious on this land which thirsts [words indistinct]. Today, before the country, the Communists and working people of Kazakhstan assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet that we will always strengthen and multiply our mighty life-giving unity, and will spare no energy or labor in implementing the majestic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and the forthcoming tasks of the current stage of the Leninist nationalities policy. [applause]

Shevardnadze Address

LD211950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech delivered by Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! The report of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov is a precise, concrete program for the party's nationalities policy, for raising the well-being of the people, and for the struggle for peace.

Our union is eternal, for it is socialist: it is voluntary, for its foundation is in the supreme democratic principles, and the humanistic ideals of mankind. At the same time the volunary nature of our union means mutual obligation. Mutual obligation means discipline, and herein lies the inviolability of our union.

Ten years ago, from this platform, we promised to stop lagging behind. We promised to increase the republic's share in the country's united national economic complex on the basis of the development of criticism and self-criticism, and on the basis of strengthening party, state and labor discipline. It is not without pride that we report that each year of the 10 years which have passed has been a red banner year for Soviet Georgia. Over this period production of the national income and industrial potential has doubled, procurement of agricultural produce had doubled. We do not come emptyhanded to today's festivities; the plans of the first 2 years of the 5-year period are being succesfully fulfilled. [applause]

In the republic, a unified system has been created for directing discipline, beginning from the center and ending with labor collectives. It is our deep conviction that discipline is not only a moral, but a material category; discipline is not only a moral, but a material category; discipline guarantees additional production, high labor productivity and profitability, an increase in pay and in general well-being. At the same time, we have many shortcomings, failings and problems. It is precisely in subjective factors -- primarily strengthening discipline, and increasing responsibility on the basis of the masses' initiative and creativity -- that we see colossal reserves for our growth, and ways of overcoming the shortcomings.

Comrades! From time immemorial politicians have asserted that the nationalities question is unsolvable. But today, Yuriy Valdimirovich described the formation of our union as one of the most important turning points in world history. In this popular phrase lies the all-embracing meaning of the victory of the party's nationalities policy and the historic significance of the USSR. From the dream to the theory, from the theory to practice, from practice to the norm of life -- such is the path that has been followed. The history of our ancient people does not remember such an upsurge of nationalities' culture and science as in the soviet years. The distinctive development of the numerically small peoples in the international family of the republic are guaranteed by the autonomous formation of the Abkhaz ASSR, the Adzhar ASSR and the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast. [applause]

It may be that our critics know what colossal expense the Soviet state bears for the ideal self-expression of each nation and ethnic group. Our critics know -- but do not want to admit another thing when it is a question of national phenomenon, the language, culture, and spirit of the people -- that the Communists do not count the cost in money. The value is higher than any capital. Such an approach is yet another reliable guarantee of our unity, mutual trust, and the internationalism of our great union. [applause] Today Soviet Georgia, like all the republics, is at the level of world civilization. Looking back at his long-suffering history each Georgian asks himself: How did we survive? We survived because we were together with the Great Russian people. Remembering Pushkin we say: My friends, our union is wonderful. Long live our unconquerable Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! [applause]

Grishkyavichus Speech

LD211910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech delivered by Pyatras Pyatrovich Grishkyavichus, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The CPSU, armed with Lenin's ideas, has brought the people of our country to historic victories.

From time immemorial mankind has dreamed of a society free from oppression and violence. Soviet people have made this dream come true. They have accomplished a feat which today is admired by the entire world. [applause]

The report delivered by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which we listened to with great attention, graphically and meaningfully showed the glorious road travelled by the Soviet state over 60 years. The report set large-scale tasks for the correct stage. The Lithuanian people are also following this road, together with the other fraternal peoples. We are proud of this. This is our strength and happiness. Today, as we celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the working people of Soviet Lithuania express heartfelt gratitude to the Communist Party, to its Leninist Central Committee, and to all the fraternal Soviet peoples, above all the Great Russian people, for the liberation of the Lithuanian working people from the yoke of capitalism, and for their paternal help and responsive heart. [applause]

Today, on a day of joyful celebration, the following words from our state anthem, which have become our very own, sound especially exhalted and meaningful:

Great Rus has brought together forever the inviolable union of free republics. The mighty Soviet Union has been created by the will of the people.

These words express the viability, correctness and triumph of our party's Leninist nationalities policy. The Communists and all the working people of Lithuania have taken the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the conclusions and provisions set forth in the speech to the plenum by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as a militant action program.

In celebrating the motherland's jubilee, we take stock of what has been done. During the years of Soviet power Lithuania has been transformed from a backward region into a highly developed industrial and agrarian republic thanks to the disinterested assistance of the fraternal peoples.

Soviet Lithuania is small. It is like a drop of amber. Those are the words of the poetess (Salomeja Neris), who was a member of the delegation that went to Moscow in the summer of 1940 to ask for Lithuania to be accepted into the body of the Soviet Union. But Lithuania is at the same time immensely large since it belongs to the united family of Soviet peoples. Nothing of what we have today came about of its own accord. The strong hands of the working people, the revolutionary inspiration of Lenin's ideas and the friendship of the fraternal peoples are the guarantee of all our victories, and we will cherish this friendship as the apple of our eye. [applause]

DPRK's Yi Chong-ok

LD211848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Report on the speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting in Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade Yi Chong-ok conveyed congratulations from the Korean people in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union. He stressed that the creation of the USSR was a brilliant victory for the Leninist nationalities policy and historic event that opened up for all nations and ethnic groups the path to a happy life. The successes of the USSR in this important matter serve as an example for many countries.

Speaking about cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, Comrade Yi Chong-ok expressed confidence that it will continue to develop to the benefit of our states and

of the whole socialist community in general. Socialism has become a decisive force capable of guaranteeing peace and security for the people of the world. Comrade Yi Chong-ok affirmed that the DPRK will continue to strengthen its alliance and cooperation with the socialist countries.

Cuba's Raul Castro

FL211826 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech delivered by Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting marking 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades. Sharing, from this podium, the ceremony honoring the Soviet people on the 60th anniversary of the USSR is an honor which our people appreciate and are thankful for. In the name of the Cuban people, we render a warm tribute of admiration, respect and gratitude to the deeds of the Bolsheviks who were guided by the genius of Lenin and his faithful followers.

Six decades means little in the history of humanity except when it refers to what has happened since October 1917. During an amazingly brief period, the people subjected by the tsar's empire have amazingly grown and made more progress than in the course of several centuries. In these fruitful years, the exploiting classes were liquidated, the national antagonisms disappeared, the USSR became a multinational state made up of a family of people based on equal rights which made possible the formation of a new class of people, the Soviet people. An impressive economic, scientific and technological prosperity took place; great progress was made in the development of culture.

The Soviet people emerged triumphant from the most colossal armed confrontation of all times; they healed the wounds of the war, rebuilt the country and opened, for humanity, the road to the cosmos.

The Cuban people admire and feel proud of the great achievements of the Soviet Union in all fields; they know that this is the result of the creative energy of working people whose enthusiasm for work, talent, tenacity and fearlessness have made possible the creation of substantial wealth and the growing improvement in the standard of living. The Soviet people, educated in the principles of proletarian internationalism, are an unprecedented example of a people who share the product of their sacrifices and privations for the wellbeing and happiness of dozens of peoples on all continents. One would have to be cynical or vile to deny this truth. [applause]

These achievements and this spirit are indissolubly linked to Lenin, to the efficient work of the CPSU and, in the last 5 years, to the exemplary dedication to duty of the unforgettable Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Currently, at a time when the adventurous policies of imperialism are leading humanity into a dangerous situation, we are again witnessing the firm and responsible position of the USSR, ready to struggle for peace with its usual serentity.

We are experiencing difficult years but we are incomparably stronger, strong enough so as not to have to give in on any principle or let any gains be taken away from us. [applause]

The peace and security of the peoples have a guarding shield in face of the madness and arrogance of those who would try to reverse a historic process. The imperialists cannot carry out their provocations and threats with impunity. The justice of the struggle against the arms race -- firmly and faithfully supported by the USSR and the Soviet people -- and the danger of a world war is proven by the growing clamor for peace throughout the world, a clamor which is now taking place in the United States itself.

Dear Soviet brothers, we are the bearers of greetings from the Cuban workers and Communists and the entire Cuban people who are celebrating this anniversary as their own. [applause] The links between the Soviet and Cuban people and between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba are becoming more fruitful and firmer with time in our common struggle for socialism and peace. No one will be able to break it. The Cuban people are made up of the fiber of those who know how to be loyal and worthy to the final consequences. [applause]

At one time, the ideologists of capitalism frequently predicted the collapse of the USSR. These predictions were made when Soviet Russia seemed to be at the doorstep of asphyxiation during the crucial days of the Nazi invasion which placed the outskirts of Moscow within the range of fascist artillery. These predictions seemed real when hunger prevailed in this scorched land and even when the cold war was unleashed under the protection of allied forces favorable to imperialism. But the USSR remained unshakeable; it was not intimidated; even when the West had a nuclear monopoly, the USSR did not fail the people. [applause]

This imperishable example gives us confidence and security in the future. As Comrade Fidel Castro said, we understand the need to be alert and ready to defend in all areas what we have achieved through our own efforts and through the international solidarity of our unwavering and close friend, the Soviet Union, which is number one. [applause]

The Cuban revolution has followed a clean path, a just paty, a bright path, and it will continue on this path at any cost. [applause] One of the pillars which have made possible this path is the link of fraternity and solidarity which will forever unite Cuba and the Soviet Union. Thank you very much. [applause]

Moscow on Castro Speech

LD211640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Report on speech by Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, second secretary of the Secretariat, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR]

[Text] In 6 decades, Raul Castro stressed, the land of the Soviets advanced a long way along the path of social progress. The Soviet Union now possesses a powerful economy. It has achieved impressive results in the sphere of science and technology. The Soviet people's achievements in cultural life are well known. The Cuban people, Raul Castro noted, admire and are proud of the triumphs of the working people of the USSR.

Brought up on the basis of the principles of internationalism, the Soviet people are always ready to extend assistance to their brothers. We know, Raul Castro went on to say, that the Soviet Union adopts firm and consistent positions when it is a question of preserving peace on earth. This intensified our confidence that the peace and security of the peoples are guarded by a reliable shield.

REPORTAGE ON 22 DEC KREMLIN ANNIVERSARY SESSION

Officials' Arrival

LD220936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] You are now listening to Moscow radio. We are switching to the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

Half an hour ago the work of the joint festive session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR began again.

Standing, the participants of the session greeted Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Ryzhkov with loud and prolonged applause. Together with them in the presidium, those gathered also warmly greeted the heads of the delegations of socialist countries as well as the leaders of delegations of fraternal parties, of social-democratic and socialist parties, revolutionary democratic parties, national liberation movements and international organizations.

In the presidium were veterans of the Leninist party, participants of the First All-Union Congress of Soviets, leading workers of industry and agriculture, eminent scientific and cultural figures and Soviet military leaders.

At the festive session today, addresses by participants will continue.

Azerbaijan First Secretary

LD221050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech delivered by Kyamran Mamed ogly Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at the 22 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] The Azerbaijan people -- the whole of multinational Azerbaijan — today send a warm greeting and cordial congratulations to the participants of this festive session and, through you, comrades, to all fraternal peoples. [applause]

The clear report of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sums up the results of the path traveled so far and convincingly shows the more important achievements of the nationalities' policy of the party. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's report is a very important political and theoretical document defining tasks for the further development of our multinational Soviet state, the intensive flourishing and coming together of the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, and the perfection of socialist nationalities' relations. We fully support the proposals and conclusions of the report and we accept them as our guidance. The Communists of Azerbaijan, true to their fighting internationalist traditions, will continue to unswervingly carry out the Leninist nationalities' policy, and to strengthen friendship and the fraternity of the peoples of the USSR. [applause]

Comrades! Sixty years ago (?Nariman Narimanov), comrade-in-arms and pupil of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and one of the First chairmen of the USSR Central Executive Committee, called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a house under a common roof. Soviet people built and defended this house with love and hope. Achieving successes together, they helped and supported each other during the years of severest trials.

Over 60 years, the first socialist federation of free peoples in the world has progressed along and glorious path and has turned into a mighty power. This is the result of consistent implementation of the teaching on the nationalities question drafted by the great Lenin. We have been convinced through our own example and experience of how the friendship of the Soviet peoples inspires and elevates, how it enriches every day of our life. [applause]

At this solemn hour, I express ardent gratitude to the Leninist party, its Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government for their constant concern for Soviet Azerbaijan. We declare that the Azerbaijani people will continue as their loftiest duty and sacred obligation to increase their contribution to the strengthening of the Soviet state, and to the deepening and developing of the friendship and fraternity of peoples. We say a great thank you to all peoples of the Soviet Union for their generous assistance and friendship. Heartfelt words of sincere gratitude and love for ardent internationalism, steadfast character, immense aid and selflessness, courage and stamina are addressed to the great Russian people by the Azerbaijani people. [applause]

We are justifiably proud of the achievements of our republic and of the whole country. But as Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed, one must not be satisfied only with what has been achieved. The party organization and working people of Azerbaijan see it as their duty to make maximum use of all reserves of social and economic growth, to free themselves decisively from shortcomings; to strengthen party, state and labor discipline; to enhance the responsibility of cadres; to structure their work in strict accordance with the demands of the day and to advance unconditionally and achieve even more. Such is the Leninist tradition of our party. We shall always be true to this tradition and to the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism. [applause]

Latvian Party Chief

LD221320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Avgust Eduardovich Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, in these moving and unforgettable days we are all participants in the great festival of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples. The atmosphere of elation and festivity, which reigns in this hall, reflects the excitement and enthusiasm of our whole harmonious Soviet family. Allow me on behalf of the Latvian people to pass on to all the participants in the festive session the most cordial fraternal congratulations on the glorious jubilee and the wish for new feats for the sake of the prosperity of our multinational socialist homeland. [applause]

It was with joyful emotion and a feeling of enormous pride in our country and our Leninist party that we listened to the vivid report by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The propositions and conclusions of the report and the inspiring appraisal of the achievements of all the union republics expressed in the report redouble our strength and call us to new feats for the sake of communism and peace on earth.

The entire history and the unprecedented growth and all-round development of the land of the soviets and the history of the maturing and true flourishing of all the Soviet republics are inseparably linked with the name of Lenin, with his immortal teaching and with the wise and perspicacious leadership of the Communist Party. We mark today as one of the greatest gains of socialism.

Our daily blessing is the indisputable fact that a true and great fraternity of working people united by a community of views, interests and aims was born and grew strong. Relations unprecedented in history, which we rightly call the Leninist friendship between peoples, were formed in our country for the first time on earth.

This indestructible friendship, which was forged by Lenin and the Communist Party, has withstood all the tests which have fallen on the Soviet people and has become the symbol and content of the socialist way of life. No one will ever succeed, under any circumstances, in shaking this friendship. The peoples of all countries, of all races and nations, look at our country with delight and hope, seeing in it the prototype of their own bright future. When you hear in this hall the warm words of greeting and good wishes addressed to the Soviet Union, which have been brought here from all continents, you experience a feeling of deep emotion and pride.

Soviet Latvia is a living and vivid confirmation of the great vital force of socialism and of the friendship and fraternity of our peoples. Having become a component part of the unified national economic complex of the Soviet Union, it has received inexhaustible opportunities to rely on the economic might of the entire land of the Soviets, on honest cooperation with all its peoples and on their selfless assistance. [applause]

Kirghiz Leader's Address

LD221204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Turdakun Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at 22 December festive meeting in Moscow — recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, respected guests! We, the envoys of Soviet Kirghiziya, have been given the high honor of expressing the innermost wishes of the republic's working people and of conveying cordial congratulations to the Leninist Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and all those taking part in the festive session, on the grand nationwide holiday. [applause]

Today all the Soviet peoples, including the Kirghiz people, are particularly profoundly aware how great and priceless is their good fortune to live and labor under the wise leadership of the Leninist party in the mighty fraternal alliance of a friendly and united family, to be equal and active members of it and to be creative for the good of their socialist motherland in the name of the victory of communism. [applause]

Comrades, the vivid and profoundly impressive report by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, convincingly revealed the victory of the Leninist nationalities policy and the heroic deeds and achievements of the Soviet peoples, and the inspiring prospects of their creative activity. This is an outstanding document of the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory, a great contribution to the practice of communist construction. We always turn with limitless love to our great leader and teacher, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and his all-conquering teaching which has and will be an inexhaustible source of inspiration and a guiding star for present and future generations. The historically unprecedented socioeconomic and cultural flourishing of Kirghiziya and of the other fraternal republics is the result of the cohesion and mutual assistance of the peoples and the constant concern of the Communist Party.

Forever imprinted upon the grateful memory and warm hearts of the Kirghiz people in the internationalist deed of the Great Russian people which rendered us selfless help in building a new life.

On this festive day we reaffirm to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo led by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the working people of the Kirghiz USSR, warmly approving and wholeheartedly supporting the party's domestic and foreign policy, will exert all their creative energy toward successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November plenums of the Central Committee, toward the great cause of the construction of communism. [applause]

Lao Leader's Address

LD221020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, at 22 December festive meeting in Moscow -- recorded]

[Text] The Lao people, said Comrade Phomvihan, are celebrating the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with great animation. Six decades are a short time in history, but how much the land of the Soviets has been able to accomplish in this time! They have built a developed socialist society. This has a great influence on the whole course of world history. Comrade Phomvihan went on to underline that in Laos, where people of 60 ethnic groups live, they are studying the experience of the Leninist nationalities policy with interest. We are proud, said Comrade Phomvihan in conclusion, that Laos is a member of the socialist community, the support of which is the Soviet Union.

Mongolia's Tsedenbal

LD221224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, at the 22 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Soviet brothers and sisters. [applause] Allow me on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers and all working people of socialist Mongolia, and on behalf of myself personally, to warmly and cordially congratulate you and in your person the Communists and peoples of the Soviet Union on the occasion of that outstanding event of world historic significance, the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The formation of the USSR was a reliable foundation for further rallying together the free and equal peoples who won state power under the leadership of the party of Bolsheviks headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the great teacher of the working people. [applause]

The Soviet Union today is a great power with a mighty industry, a highly developed agriculture, inexhaustible spiritual wealth and an indestructible military potential which embody the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution. The bright road which has been laid by the working people of the Soviet Union in building a new society shows the peoples of the world an example of the successful solution of sociopolitical and economic problems and of accelerated forward progress along the path of social progress.

For the countries of the socialist community and for all progressive forces of our planet, the USSR is a reliable stronghold and a true bastion of freedom and independence of the peoples of various continents, their unfailing friend and loyal ally in the struggle for a peaceful, happy future. [applause]

Jaruzelski Address

LD221124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at 22 December Kremlin meeting in Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- [recorded]

[Text] On behalf of Polish working people, Comrade Jaruzelski conveyed to Soviet people warm congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Today there is not a single people in the world, he said, on whose life the great historic turning-point [perelom] that was begun on your soil has not exerted an influence. This change made it possible to create and develop the world socialist system. It provided a powerful, irreversible stimulus to the process of decolonization.

The first socialist state, Comrade Jaruzelski continued, made a decisive contribution to routing the fascist barbarians and saved many states and peoples from inevitable annihilation. resolute support by the Soviet Union guaranteed Poland its just borders. Soviet aid made post-war resotration and the industrialization of Poland easier. In overcoming the present difficulties this aid is invaluable to us.

At present, Comrade Jaruzelski said, Poland has found itself in the frontline of the global front of class war. The United States is harming Poland wherever and however it can and it want to dismantle Poland's post-war peaceful development. People's Poland, Comrade Jaruzelski stressed, will not give in to external pressure, it will not be a card in someone else's cynical game. Despite many obstacles, we are going and will continue to go forward. We are able to resolve our difficult internal problems by our own efforts because alliance with the USSR, participation in the defensive Warsaw Pact and cooperation within the CEMA framework, are firm guarantees of Poland's sovereign, secure existence. The Polish People's Republic, Comrade Jaruzelski noted, is and will be a firm and reliable link of the socialist community. Poland completely and actively supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. The principled appraisal and proposals set forth at the session by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov created fresh, constructive prospects for the entire world.

At the time of your jubilee, Comrade Jaruzelski said in conclusion, one feels especially clearly the atmosphere of optimism and confidence in the correctness of the chosen path. The Soviet Union is boldly looking to the future. It has proved that socialism is a living structure which is open to everything new and progressive.

Ceausescu Speech

LD221324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu at a festive meeting at the Kremlin on 22 December to mark the foundation of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] The creation of the Soviet Union, the first multinational state in the world, Comrade Ceausescu noted, became an event of worldwide importance. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people have achieved great successes in their socioeconomic development in 60 years. These successes have inspired other states which have followed the road of building socialism in the past decades.

We value highly, Comrade Ceausescu said, the USSR's role as a guarantor of security for the peoples, as a convinced fighter for peace, and for the relaxation of international tension.

Comrade Ceausescu expressed certainty that Romanian-Soviet relations in the framework of the socialist community will continue in the future to develop for the benefit of the peoples in both countries.

CSSR's Husak

LD221318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at 22 December Kremlin meeting marking 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Together with you, Comrade Husak said, Czechoslovakia marks the 60th anniversary of the USSR which has become a symbol of peace, fraternity and justice. These 60 years in the life of the USSR have been a period of enormous successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Comrade Husak noted further: Firmly linked to the land of the soviets are the fortunes of the people of Czechoslovakia. We study and widely use the Soviet experience in solving the nationalities question. We are fortunate in that we can, in building socialism, lean on the Soviet Union, our faithful friend. Socialist Czechoslovakia, said Comrade Husak, holds in high esteem and fully supports the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy which was once again confirmed here at the session by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The head of the CSSR delegation affirmed that the Czechoslovak people will continue to be a faithful ally and brother of the USSR in the struggle for peace.

SFRY's Kolisevski

LD221248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the SFRY Presidency, at 22 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR]

[Text] [Begin recording in Serbo-Croatian fading to Russian translation] I have the great pleasure of congratulating the peoples of the Soviet Union and the CPSU on behalf of the SFRY, the Communists of Yugoslavia and all the working people of our multinational country, on the outstanding jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Great October Socialist Revolution initiated a new epoch in the world and blazed the trail of progressive development for all peoples of the world; the Yugoslav socialist revolution took its inspiration from the ideas of October. [end recording]

Comrade Kolisevski then speaks about the magnificent successes achieved by the Soviet Union, one of the foremost states in the world today. The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the speaker stresses, sincerely rejoice in the successes of the Soviet peoples. The most difficult moments in the history of Yugoslavia and the USSR were experienced together, the speaker says. Today, relations between our countries are developing successfully in all spheres on the basis of equality and independence.

Babrak Karmal Speech

LD221330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at 22 December Kremlin meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR — read by announcer]

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR is being widely and festively marked by the peoples of fraternal and friendly states, the peoples of liberated countries and all of progressive mankind. The holiday is also being marked in our country, in all corners of revolutionary Afghanistan. The Soviet Union is a reliable and mighty bulwark of peoples which are fighting for their independence and freedom and for social and economic progress. A clear example of this is the fraternal, internationalist aid of the USSR to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

After the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan in April 1979, relations between our countries were elevated to the level of fraternal friendship, comprehensive cooperation and revolutionary solidarity. When the forces of imperialism and reaction unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan people and its revolution, the Soviet Union resolutely came out in support of the independence and freedom of Afghanistan and its right to choose its path of development independently. Our people will overcome all difficulties and tests and will attain victory without fail. We are firmly convinced of this because our loyal friends are with us, the great Soviet Union is with us.

FESTIVE SESSION ENDS, ADOPTS MESSAGE TO WORLD

LD221242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The participants in the festive meeting [at the Kremlin on 22 December] were greeted by representatives of the Armed Forces of the USSR. A message from the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee to parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world was adopted. On that, the festive meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is declared closed.

'Message of Peace'

LD221250 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 22 TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of peace addressed to the parliaments, governments, political parties, and peoples of the world by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee.

"We, representatives of all the peoples of the USSR who have assembled in Moscow to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of the two hundred and seventy million Soviet people, send this message of peace to the parliaments, governments, political parties, and peoples of the world.

"What the finest minds of humankind have dreamed of for ages -- the ending of national strife and discord and the attainment of genuine equality and friendship among nations -- has become a reality in our country thanks to the Leninist policy pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, thanks to the implementation of the socialist principles of national and social freedom, and the abolition of all forms of oppression and exploitation.

"Soviet foreign policy, too, is determined by the new relations between people, between nations in our socialist state.

Our ideal, our unchanging aim and constant concern are that there should be universal peace, friendship, and cooperation among peoples.

"The Great October Socialist Revolution rang in a new epoch of history. Having shaken off social and national oppression, working people created the land of the soviets, a state that has asserted relations of fraternal friendship and equality among peoples, ensuring true freedom, progress and prosperity to all nations.

"Durable, dependable, and lasting peace is the first and most compelling need of all people, of all nations, of all humankind.

"The need for peace is of special significance today when countries have weapons that can destory human civilisation and all life on our planet, and when the threat of war, which has appreciably moved back in the 1970's, has again begun to mount and international tension is increasing visibly.

"All the efforts of countries, the activities of governments, of organised political parties and movements, and of all citizens of every country should now be addressed to preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Nothing is or can be more important than this.

"We reaffirm that in accordance with the commitment it has undertaken the Soviet Union will not resort to the first use of nuclear weapons, and once again call upon the other nuclear powers to undertake a similar commitment.

"We declare that the Soviet Union is prepared, on a basis of reciprocity with the United States of America, to freeze its nuclear arsenal.

"We urge quick and productive completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms and on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, and the earliest conclusion of an agreement on armed forces and armaments reduction in Central Europe.

"We offer coming to an agreement without delay on a complete and general nuclear tests ban so that no more new kinds and types of nuclear weapons may be developed.

"We urge the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons.

"We call for the earliest resumption of suspended negotiations and all other matters concerning the limitations and reduction of armaments.

"We call upon the legislative bodies and governments of all the countries of the world to contribute actively to the settlement of conflict situations and to the extinguishing of flash-points of tension exclusively by political means.

"We want a strong United Nations Organisation with a bigger role in consolidating international peace and security.

"In furtherance of these aims the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with all the countries of the world regardless of their political and social systems.

"Great is the historic responsibility that devolves these days on all the countries of the world for the present and the future.

"Soviet people are convinced that if countries and peoples combine their efforts they will eliminate the threat of war, preserve and consolidate peace on earth, and ensure the human right to life. It is to this pooling of efforts that we call upon parliaments, governments, political parties, and peoples of the world.

Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Central Committee of the CPSU"

ANDROPOV, OTHERS MEET WITH VISITING OFFICIALS

Andropov, Ceausescu

LD211854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1751 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec (TASS) -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee today met Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. An exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Romanian relations, cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and also on some topical foreign political problems took place. Mutual interest in the further development of cooperation, including interparty cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania, was confirmed. The meeting passed in a frank, comradely atmosphere.

Andropov, BCP's Zhivkov

LD201610 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, had a meeting today.

They noted during their conversation a stable and dynamic development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations based on the two countries' friendship and brotherhood. Their close economic cooperation is making a steadily growing contribution to the realisation of the USSR's and Bulgaria's plans of building socialism and communism.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties reiterated the determination of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria jointly with all states of the socialist community to struggle consistently for the preservation of peace and detente.

The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, demonstrated once again that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian Communist Party hold fully identical views.

Andropov, CSSR's Husak

LD201520 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- A friendly meeting has taken place today between Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The conversation between the two leaders centered on major aspects of the activities of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the further extension of cooperation between the two parties and countries. They also exchanged opinion on certain international problems.

Gustav Husak stressed the great international significance of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the multinational Soviet state and wished the Soviet people fresh success in the effective implementation of the decisions of thr 26th CPSU Congress.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Kuznetsov, SFRY Delegation

LD212044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] On 21 December a meeting took place in the Kremlin between Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the SFRY delegation led by Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee, which has arrived for the celebration marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. During the conversation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the wish was again confirmed for the further development of all-round relations between the CPSU and the LCY, in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and for the good of peace and socialism.

Tikhonov, RCP's Dascalescu

LD212010 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR met here today with Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, prime minister of Romania. During the meeting Nikolay Tikhonov and Constantin Dascalescu discussed Soviet-Romanian relations and reaffirmed the mutual desire to develop and deepen allround mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere.

MEETINGS HELD TO COMMEMORATE JUBILEE

Foreign Ministry Conference

OW191031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Headline: "Scientific-Practical Conference"]

[Text] A scientific-practical conference "The CPSU and Soviet State in the Struggle for Peace and Security of Peoples" devoted to the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR was held in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The conference was addressed by L.F. Ilichev, deputy minister.

Republics' Meetings

LD172028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Joint festive meetings of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Armenia and Estonia and the Supreme Soviets of these republics, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, were held today.

In Kiev, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and others who

spoke provided graphic examples of steadfast progress in all spheres of the republic's social life. While noting successes achieved in the harmonious family of fraternal republics, the speakers stressed, the Ukrainian people are rightly proud of the fact that it was one of the first to support Lenin's idea of the formation of the USSR — a unified socialist state which has become the guarantor of the freedom and prosperity of all its nations and ethnic groups.

The festive meeting was also addressed by Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He presented the republic with a Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Leninist Komsomol Central Committee. The banner was awarded to the Ukrainian SSR for its successes in economic and cultural construction and its great contribution to the development of the country's unified national-economic complex and to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In Tashkent, the report by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and the other speeches stressed that the creation of a powerful industry and a developed agriculture in the republic would have been inconceivable without the fraternal, disinterested assistance of all our country's peoples and above all the Russian people. For the third successive year the republic is providing the homeland with over 6 million tons of white gold [cotton]. Majestic water reservoirs and irrigation systems have been created in the republic by heroic toil, and hundreds of thousands of hectares of virgin land are being opened up. Comrade Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented the republic with a Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Leninist Komsomol Central Committee.

In Yerevan, in the report by Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and in other speeches facts were cited on further growth in the republic's economic and social development, new frontiers were pointed out in the struggle for successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the implementation of the country's Food Program. The working people of Soviet Armenia, it was stressed at the session, will multiply their efforts to complete ahead of schedule the tasks of the 5-Year Plan, to raise labor productivity and to achieve savings in raw materials and materials. Comrade Kabkov, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, presented the republic with the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

Delivering a report in Tallinn, Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and others who spoke talked about the fact that in the years of Soviet power fundamental changes have taken place in the republic in all spheres of public sector life. Now in 1 week, as much industrial produce is being produced here as was produced in the whole of 1940. In agriculture, twice as much produce is produced, although the number of workers has been reduced to one-third. Comrade Shauro, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, handed over to the republic the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

Participants in the solemn sessions adopted letters of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

11-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES

PM211219 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 82 (Signed to Press 13 Dec 82) p 6

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry During the First 11 Months of 1982"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Editorial Board has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on the work results of industry in the period January-November 1982.

The volume of industrial production in January-November 1982 increased 2.8 percent, including 4.4 percent in November, against the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 2 percent in the same period.

The January-November plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled 100.9 percent; the plan was fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries except for the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and the rates of growth for production and labor productivity were as follows for individual ministries:

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of 11-month plan for output volume	Jan-Nov 1982 as percentage of Jan-Nov 1981	
		Production volume	Labor productivity
Power and Electrification	100.7	103	101
Petroleum Industry	100.6	101	99
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.5	101	101
Gas Industry	101	106	105
Coal Industry	100.4	102	99.9
Ferrous Metallurgy	99	100.8	99.6
Nonferrous Metallurgy	100.4	100.7	99.6
Chemical Industry	100.2	102	101
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	100.4	104	102
Power Machine Building	103	110	110
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	105	104
Electrical Equipment Industry	103	106	106
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	109	108
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	108	107

Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	102	107	107
Automotive Industry	102	105	104
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	104	104
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	102	109	106
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	101	107	107
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	102	106	105
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry	102	105	105
Construction Materials Industry	101	102	102
Light Industry	101	99.6	100.5
Food Industry	102	105	104
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	104	110	108
Meat and Dairy Industry	101	100.5	100.3
Fish Industry	104	104	104
Procurement	102	103	102
Medical Industry	100.2	107	106
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	103	109	107

As for the machine-building industries, the Ministries of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Construction Materials Industry and Procurement and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have completely gone over to planning and evaluating performance according to normative net output, the data has been cited in accordance with the plan for that indicator.

Date for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction are cited below:

Union republics	Percentage fulfillment of 11-month plan for output sales	Jan-Nov 1982 as percentage of Jan-Nov 1981 in production volume
RSFSR	100.8	102
Ukrainian SSR	100.6	103
Belorussian SSR	102	105
Uzbek SSR	102	104
Kazakh SSR	101	101

Georgian SSR	101	104
Azerbaijan SSR	101	106
Lithuanian SSR	102	104
Moldavian SSR	101	108
Latvian SSR	102	102
Kirghiz SSR	101	103
Tajik SSR	102	102
Armenian SSR	102	104
Turkmen SSR	102	100.7
Estonian SSR	102	100.9

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Types of output	Output produced in Nov 1982	Output produced in Jan-Nov 1982	Jan-Nov 1982 as percentage of Jan-Nov 1981
Electric power -- billion kilowatt-hours	121	1,234	103
Oil (including gas condensate) -- million tons	51.0	560	100.5
Gas -- billion cubic meters	43.3	455	108
Coal -- million tons	58.1	655	102
Steel -- million tons	11.9	135	99.1
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) -- million tons	8.3	93.9	99.2
Steel pipes -- million tons	1.4	16.4	99
Iron ore -- million tons	20.1	224	100.4
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) -- million tons	2.2	24.5	102
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units) -- thousand tons	45.3	487	106
Sulfuric acid -- million tons	2.0	21.7	99

Synthetic resins and plastics -- million tons	0.3	3.7	99.4
Chemical fibers and yarn -- thousand tons	100	1,134	102
Motor vehicle tires -- millions	5.0	56.2	102
AC electric motors -- million kilowatts	4.1	48.3	100.3
Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles	163	1,890	105
of which those with digital program control -- thousands	0.8	9.6	105
Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles	50.8	561	102
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots) -- thousands	0.4	4.7	167
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.4	4.3	106
Computer equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.3	2.6	110
Oil apparatus -- million rubles	16.7	194	100.5
Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	59.8	698	102
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry -- billion rubles	0.1	1.3	102
Mainline diesel locomotives -- million horsepower	0.3	3.3	96
Mainline electric locomotives -- million horsepower	0.3	3.4	108
Mainline freightcars -- thousands	4.8	53.5	97
Motor vehicles -- millions	0.2	2.0	99

Tractors -- thousands	46.0	507	99.6
Agricultural machines -- billion rubles	0.3	3.0	104
Machines for animal husbandry and fodder production -- billion rubles	0.2	2.1	106
Grain harvesting combines -- thousands	9.5	102	105
Excavators -- thousands	3.5	39.1	101
Commercial timber (excluding small-scale timber procurers) -- million cubic meters	18.1	224	100.1
Paper -- million tons	0.4	5.0	100.5
of which newsprint -- billion square meters	2.5	28.0	102
Cement -- million tons	10.5	113	97
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises) -- million cubic meters	8.3	93.3	99
Textiles, all types -- billion square meters	0.9	10.0	100.7
Knitted underwear and outerwear -- billion items	0.1	1.4	98
Leather footwear -- million pairs	62.1	662	99.2
Meat (from raw materials of state resources) -- million tons	0.8	7.7	98
Sausage products (from raw materials of state resources) -- million tons	0.2	2.6	99.3
Edible fish produce, including canned fish -- billion rubles	0.5	6.0	105
Animal oil (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand tons	52.0	1,238	106

Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent (from raw materials of state resources) -- million tons	2.1	23.7	102
Margarine products (from raw materials of state resources) -- million tons	0.1	1.3	105
Vegetable oil (from raw materials of state resources) -- million tons	0.3	2.1	100.3
Clocks and watches -- millions	5.4	63.6	102
Chinaware and earthenware -- million rubles	70.5	764	105
Radio receivers -- millions	0.8	8.1	102
Television sets -- millions	0.7	7.6	102
including color sets	0.3	2.8	115
Refrigerators -- millions	0.5	5.3	97
including those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	0.2	2.4	110
Washing machines -- millions	0.3	3.6	102
Motor cycles and motor scooters -- thousands	91.7	1,007	102
Furniture -- billion rubles	0.6	6.1	105

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industrial work in January-November 1982 have been summed up. As the figures show, the plan for the sale of output was fulfilled by 100.9 percent for industry as a whole. All the union republics and industrial ministries, apart from the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, coped with the targets.

The 11-month plans were overfulfilled for gas and coal extraction, production of a number of nonferrous metals, motor vehicles, tractors, many types of agricultural machinery and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production, edible fish products, canned fish and a number of other commodities. Overall industrial production increased by 2.8 percent compared with January-November last year and labor productivity increased by 2 percent during the period. Three-fourths of the increase in industrial output was due to increased labor productivity.

There was a higher comparative development rate in the gas industry, in a number of machine building sectors, in the food, fish and medical industries and in the following union republics: Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia and Armenia.

Compared with the corresponding period last year there was a substantial increase in gas and manganese ore extraction and an increase in the output of chemical plant protection

agents, metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control, industrial robots, instruments, automation and computer equipment, electric locomotives, grain-harvesting combines, color televisions, large-capacity refrigerators and furniture.

Despite the generally positive results of industrial work in January-November a number of industrial ministries were hard pressed to fulfill targets on the production and sale of output, in particular ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, the construction materials industry, the timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industry and the microbiological industry.

The associations and enterprises of these sectors ended up owing the national economy substantial quantities of metal products, mineral fertilizers, timber and construction materials, many types of paper and cardboard, microbiological feed protein and other biological preparations. The labor productivity increase planned for January-November was not achieved in ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, the mineral fertilizers industry and the meat and dairy industry, while in such sectors as petroleum and coal it fell compared with the corresponding period last year.

By and large consumer goods production is increasing at a high comparative rate, although the production of certain goods and, in particular, their quality still fail to satisfy the population's needs.

Increased production of consumer goods, primarily out of local raw material and waste -- for local needs -- is an important task for all ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and local soviets.

In line with party and government decisions for 1983, for the first time USSR ministries and departments and union republics have been given targets in the state plan on the production of consumer goods (in retail prices) per ruble of the wage fund. Corresponding targets will be established for oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. Moreover, plans and reports will compare the entire wage fund of workers and employees (apart from working people employed in agriculture), including bonuses from material incentive funds, with the volume of consumer goods production, which will permit a closer link between this indicator and the population's income and expenditure on a sector and territorial basis.

The November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that every ministry and department must very closely analyze the state of affairs again and again and outline and implement measures to solve existing problems. Party organizations must do a great deal of organizational work to propagandize and elucidate the 1983 plan targets. They must be tailored to conform to the tasks of the specific enterprise and labor collective. Particularly great significance should be attached to the strengthening of state, labor and executive discipline in every area of production, to the enhancement of the organized and businesslike approach to work and to the fuller exploitation of existing reserves.

BRIEFS

KARAKALPAK LAND RECLAMATION WORK -- The Karakalpak ASSR has begun putting into operation the land reclamation program for the current 5-year plan period. The program stipulates reclamation of 100,000 hectares of land in Karakalpak ASSR, which is affiliated with the Uzbek SSR. The reclamation of the 100,000 hectares of land will contribute toward an increase in agricultural produce in the Karakalpak ASSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Nov 82 GF]

LIVESTOCK FIGURES FOR JANUARY-NOVEMBER

PM211255 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 82 (Signed to Press 13 Dec 82) p 19

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Review for January-November": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial board has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January-November 1982.

Many farms have prepared livestock units well for the wintering period, they have enough fodder and are obtaining high livestock productivity. Livestock raisers are endeavoring to transcend last year's level of production of milk, meat and other products.

I. Livestock Raising Output

Indicators	Jan-Nov 82	Jan-Nov 82 as percentage of Jan-Nov 81
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight -- thousand tons	14,459	99.9
including		
cattle	8,318	99.4
hogs	3,414	98
sheep and goats	979	96
poultry	1,748	108
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	58,790	102
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	2,073	102
Hen's eggs -- millions	44,502	103
Average egg yield per laying hen -- millions	189	100

During the period under review meat production increased compared with the same period last year on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia and Turkmenistan. In the RSFSR meat production increased on farms in Murmansk, Vologda, Leningrad, Bryansk, Kalinin, Kaluga, Moscow, Orel, Tula, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Belgorod, Kursk, Lipetsk, Astrakhan, Volgograd, Saratov and Orenburg Oblasts, the Bashkir, Kalmyk, Kabardino-Balkar and Tuva ASSR's, Sverdlovsk, Cherlyabinsk, Kemerovo, Tomsk, Amur, Kalingrad and a number of other oblasts.

The gross milk yield during the period was 1,256,000 tons more than in January-November last year. There were milk production increases on dairy farms in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Armenia. In the RSFSR there was an increase in milk production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vologda, Leningrad, Novgorod, Bryansk, Kalinin, Pskov, Moscow, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Orel, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tula, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, Belgorod, Kursk, Lipetsk, Tambov, Penza, Saratov and Ulyanovsk Oblasts, the Bashkir, Mordovian, Chuvash and Udmurt ASSR's, Orenburg, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Tyumen and a number of other oblasts.

Egg production increased by 1.29 million on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the 11-month period compared with January-November 1981. Egg production increased in 14 union republics, Kirghizia being the exception.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products From Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of products	Purchased in Jan-Nov 82	Jan-Nov 82 as percentage of Jan-Nov 81
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	14,229	100.2
Milk -- thousand tons	53,769	106
Eggs -- millions	41,769	103

Sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms increased by 25,000 tons in January-November 1982 compared with the same period in 1981.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 343 kg. The average weight of hogs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 3,067,000 tons. The biggest increase in purchases of these products was on farms in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Belorussia, the RSFSR and Uzbekistan. Sales of these products were considerably increased by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskov and Gorkiy Oblasts, the Chuvash ASSR, Tula Oblast, the Mordovian ASSR, Ryazan, Tambov, Kalinin, Orel, Smolensk and Perm Oblasts, the Bashkir ASSR, Lipetsk, Yaroslavl, Vladimir, Sverdlovsk and Tyumen Oblasts, the Udmurt ASSR, Ulyanovsk, Moscow, Orenburg, Kursk, Vologda, Kaluga and other oblasts.

Sales of eggs to the state increased by 1,225,000 over the period. The biggest increase in purchases of this product was on farms in Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kaliningrad Oblast, the Chuvash ASSR, Leningrad, Arkhangelsk and Astrakhan Oblasts, Krasnoyarsk Kray and Kostroma and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the Union Republics

	Jan-Nov 82 as percentage of Jan-Nov 81					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99.9	102	103	100.2	106	103
RSFSR	100.3	104	103	101	108	103
including Non-chernozem Zone	103	109	104	104	113	104
Ukraine	98	99.2	103	97	102	103
Belorussia	109	106	104	107	109	103
Uzbekistan	108	104	107	106	105	106
Kazakhstan	92	95	100.2	92	98	99.8
Georgia	104	97	110	106	99.4	109
Azerbaijan	106	103	111	108	102	109
Lithuania	99.3	102	106	99.8	112	105

Moldavia	119	91	103	122	90	105
Latvia	99	98	101	99	123	102
Kirghizia	104	99.9	96	105	100.3	94
Tajikistan	104	99.7	101	104	103	101
Armenia	118	102	107	123	101	108
Turkmenia	103	98	105	104	100.3	105
Estonia	89	95	103	87	110	104

In addition, in January-November 1982 procurement organizations purchased 921,000 tons of milk and 418,000 tons of livestock from people's personal plots.

IV. Number of Livestock

As of 1 December 1982 kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 90.5 million head of cattle, which is 492,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.7 million, there were 57.4 million hogs, which is an increase of 1,205,000. There were 115.4 million sheep and goats. There were 695 million poultry, which is an increase of 36 million.

Cattle numbers increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Georgia. There was a reduction in the number of cattle on farms in Lipetsk and Rostov oblasts, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, Novosibirsk, Chita, Volgograd, Saratov and a number of other oblasts.

Hog numbers increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 13 union republics, apart from farms in Latvia and Kirghizia. In the RSFSR hog numbers increased on farms in Vologda, Murmansk, Leningrad, Ivanovo, Orel, Tula, Kostroma, Kirov, Volgograd, Kuybyshev, Saratov, Ulyanovsk, Peniza, Orenburg, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk and Tambov Oblasts, the Mari, Bashkir and North Osetian ASSR's and some other oblasts.

The number of sheep and goats increased on farms in Uzbekistan and Lithuania. In the RSFSR numbers fell considerably on farms in Vologda, Novgorod, Kostroma, Perm, Novosibirsk and Chita Oblasts, the Chechen, Ingush, Dagestan and Komi ASSR's and Krasnodar Kray.

Poultry numbers increased on farms in 11 union republics, the exceptions being Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Tajikistan.

Competition for better indicators had developed on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes among livestock unit workers. It is important to disseminate the experience of leading farms obtaining high livestock productivity while making economical use of forage. They are achieving this as a result of rational organization of production processes and well organized work in fodder preparation shops.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION -- The Armenian SSR agronomists have overfulfilled the sugar beet sale plan to the government. A total of 160,700 tons has been sent to the recultivation centers, which is 36,000 tons over the plan. Sugar beet storage is being continued in the republic. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 23 Nov 82 p 3 GF]

ARMENIAN GRAPE PRODUCTION -- Instead of the planned 225,000 tons, the Armenian SSR agronomists have handed 247,557 tons of grapes to the trade organizations. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 21 Nov 82 p 1 GF]